

Tuesday, July 26, 1977
Sravana 4, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

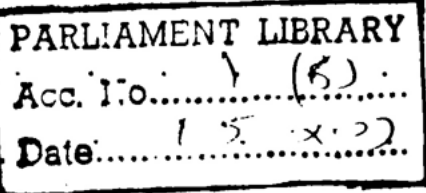
No. 38, Tuesday, July 26, 1977/Sravana 4, 1899 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Obituary Reference. I

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos. 625 to 627



2—30

Short Notice Question No. 24

31—41

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 628 to 630 and 632 to 644

41—60

Unstarred Questions Nos. 4782, 4784 to 4883, 4885 to 4891, 4893 to 4920 and 4922 to 4943

61—205

Papers Laid on the Table

206

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Visit of the Minister of External Affairs to Nepal.

207—16

Shri Ugrasen

208, 211—13

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee

207—11, 213—14

Statement *re*. Clarification of certain information given by the Minister of Home Affairs on 20th July, 1977 *re*. Resignation of Justice D. S. Mathur from Commission of Enquiry—

Shri Charan Singh]

216

Matters under Rule 377—

(i) Allotment of seat to the Leader of the Opposition in the Swearing in Ceremony of the President

217

(ii) Reinstatement of retrenched employees of 'Vlr Arjun'

218—20

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Insecticides (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	220—48
Shri Surjit Singh Barnala	220—121, 245—48
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	221—24
Shri Durga Chand	224—26
Shri Bedabrata Barua	226—28
Shri Mukunda Mandal	229—31
Shri P. K. Kodyan	231—33
Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav	233—35
Shri Saugata Roy	236—38
Shri Chitta Basu	238—40
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	240—43
Shrimati Chandravati	243—45
Clauses 2 to 9 and 1	248—49

Motion to pass—

Shri Surjit Singh Barnala	249
-------------------------------------	-----

Petroleum (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider.	249—61
Shri George Fernandes	249—52, 259—61
Shri Vayalar Ravi	252—56
Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav	250—52, 256—57
Shri Saugata Roy	257—58
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	258—59
Clauses 2 to 5 and 1	261

Motion to pass—

Shri George Fernandes	262
---------------------------------	-----

Tea (Amendment) Bill—**COLUMNS**

Motion to consider	.	.	.	.	.	.	262—85
Shri Mohan Dharia	.	.	.	.	.	.	262—63, 285
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	.	.	.	.	.	.	263—67
Shri Saugata Roy	.	.	.	.	.	.	267—69
Shri Durga Chand	.	.	.	.	.	.	269—72
Shri Amar Roy Pradhan	.	.	.	.	.	.	272—75
Shri K. B. Chettri	.	.	.	.	.	.	275—77
Shri C. K. Chandrappan	.	.	.	.	.	.	277—79
Shri Tarun Gogoi	.	.	.	.	.	.	279—81
Shri B. K. Nair	.	.	.	.	.	.	281—83
Shri Vayalar Ravi	.	.	.	.	.	.	283—84
Shri Bedabrata Barua	.	.	.	.	.	.	284—85

Half-an-Hour Discussion—**Fertilizer Factory proposed to be set up in Korba—**

Dr. Laxmi Narayan Pandeya	.	.	.	.	.	286—92
Shri C. K. Chandrappan	.	.	.	.	.	292—93
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai	.	.	.	.	.	293
Shri S. Kundu	.	.	.	.	.	293—94
Shri H. N. Bahuguna	.	.	.	.	.	294—98

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tuesday, July 26, 1977/Sravana 4, 1999
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Rameshwar Tantia, who passed away at Bombay on the 22nd July, 1977 after a protracted illness at the age of 67.

Shri Tantia was a member of the Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1957-67 representing Sikar constituency of Rajasthan.

A well-known industrialist, he was connected with several industries in the country. He was also associated with several social welfare organisations. A prolific Hindi writer, he wrote several books on varied topics. An unassuming and simple person, he was liked by one and all who came in touch with him.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family. The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The hon. Members then stood in silence for a short while.
1928 LS-1.

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय
में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित
जनजाति के कर्मचारी

* 625. श्री राम विलास पासवान :
क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में विभिन्न
श्रेणियों के पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति तथा
अनुसूचित जन-जाति के कितने कर्मचारी
हैं ; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित
जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों को भरने
के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री
(श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) और (ख).
जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और
सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की
ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि शेड्यूल्ड
कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के सम्बन्ध में
जब भी कभी प्रश्न पूछा जाता है तो जैसे
वहां पर उनकी सूटेबिलिटी नहीं है, वे
योग्य नहीं हैं उसी तरह से यहां पर मिनिस्टर
साहब का जवाब यह मिल जाता है कि
इंफार्मेशन क्लेक्ट की जा रही है। अध्यक्ष
महोदय, आप इस बात को सोच सकते हैं
कि विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य विभाग
सबसे छोटा विभाग है और जो अनुसूचित

जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की संख्या है वह, अगर आप कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट देखेंगे तो उसमें दिया गया है कि वह नहीं के बराबर हैं और जहां तक मेरी और सदन की जानकारी है वह बिल्कुल नहीं के बराबर है। इसके बाद भी मंत्री महोदय वह जानकारी हासिल नहीं कर पाये। हम लोग 21 दिन पहले प्रश्न करते हैं, मैं समझता हूं 21 दिन का समय काफी होता है एक जवाब को हासिल करने के लिए, लेकिन उसके बाद भी हमको जवाब नहीं मिल रहा है। अब मैं जानना चाहंगा कि क्या इनका विभाग सक्षम नहीं है या ये सक्षम नहीं हैं या जो इसके संचालनकर्ता हैं उनके मन में कुछ और है (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जान-बूझ कर सवाल को टाला जा रहा है। हमेशा इसी तरह से टाला जाता है। 21 दिन में जवाब दिया जा सकता है फिर मंत्री जी कैसे कहते हैं कि जानकारी नहीं है। सरकार के पास सभी प्रकार के साधन हैं फिर ये कैसे कहते हैं कि जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब इन के पास सारी इन्फॉर्मेशन क्लैक्ट करने के हथियार हैं, तब फिर यह इन्फॉर्मेशन क्यों नहीं दी जा रही है? आप जानते हैं कि हम लोगों को प्रश्न पूछने में कितनी दिक्कत होती है, सब से पहले तो वेलट में नम्बर आना मुश्किल है, उस के बाद यदि पहला नम्बर आ जाय, तो यह भी बहुत बड़ी बात है। अब उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा, इस का मतलब है कि हम प्रश्न ही नहीं पूछ सकेंगे।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं—
उन सामने इन्फॉर्मेशन क्लैक्ट करने में

क्या दिक्कत है, क्या उन का डिपार्टमेंट सक्षम नहीं है या डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारी जवाब नहीं देना चाहते हैं? दूसरे—वे इस का जवाब कितने दिनों में दे सकेंगे?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरा प्रश्न भी पूछ लिया, क्योंकि मैं स्वयं अपने पहले जवाब में सन्तुष्ट नहीं था। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 21 दिन का नोटिस देते हैं—इस प्रश्न का नोटिस विभाग को 18 जुलाई को मिला। चूंकि मैं माननीय सदस्य को इस प्रश्न के बारे में पूरी जानकारी देना चाहता था, इस लिए मैं चाहता था कि इस प्रश्न का पूरा उत्तर तब दूं जब पूरी जानकारी मेरे पास आ जाये। फिर भी मैंने अपने विभाग से कहा कि जितनी जानकारी आ चुकी है, कम से कम उतनी जानकारी मुझे दे दी जाय, ताकि यदि कोई सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न पूछा जाय तो जो जानकारी मेरे पास हो, वह दे सकूं।

सब से पहले तो मैं यह बतला दूं कि जो हमारा लेजिस्लेटिव विभाग है, उस को जानकारी एक हफ्ते के अन्दर नहीं आ सकती है। दूसरे जो हमारा इनकमटैक्स एप्लेट ट्रिब्यूनल है, जिस का हेड ऑफिस बम्बई में है, उस से भी जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन जो जानकारी आ गई है, उस को देखते हुए मुझे यह बतलाने में खुशी है कि माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना कि उन की संख्या बिल्कुल नहीं के बराबर है, वह सही नहीं है। इस विभाग में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों की संख्या 255 है और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की संख्या 56 है

श्री सूरज भान : लेकिन कौन सी कैटेगरी में हैं?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : मुझे खुशी है कि आप ने यह बात भी पूछ ली। डिपार्टमेण्ट 'आरु लीगल अफेयर्स' में क्लास 1 सर्विस में, जिसे ग्रुप ए कहते हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की संख्या 5 है...

श्री सूरज भान : आउट आफ ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : अभी चूंकि पूरी जानकारी के लिए वक्त लगेगा इसलिए यह जानकारी भी बाद में दे दी जायगी। जैसा माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि 21 दिन का समय दे दिया गया है, अगर 21 दिन का समय मिल जाता तो पर्याप्त जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा सकती थी, लेकिन एक हफ्ते का समय था, इस लिए पूरी जानकारी नहीं मिल सकी।

माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयं यह कहा है कि यह विभाग बहुत छोटा है और जब यह विभाग इतना छोटा है तो यह जानकारी तीन हफ्ते में मालूम हो जानी चाहिए थी। मैं मानता हूं कि विभाग छोटा है और इस छोटे विभाग को देखने हुए इस में 255 शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और 56 शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों का होना—मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि यह काफी है, और ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए—लेकिन माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना कि बिल्कुल नहीं के बराबर है, इसको बिल्कुल नहीं के बराबर नहीं कहा जा सकता है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let the Minister give a target date. Let the hon. Minister assure the House that on such and such date he will give the answer. The question can be postponed till that date in this session. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mr. Speaker. Sir, the hon. Minister has himself admitted that he cannot give the complete answer. Therefore, let us not have the discussion today. Let him furnish the complete information.

(Interruptions)

श्री शान्तिभूषण : क्लास 2 में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों की संख्या 17

है, ट्राइब्स का एक भी नहीं है। यह मैं डिपार्टमेण्ट आफ लीगल अफेयर्स के बारे में बतला रहा हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, do you want more time to answer this question?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : I want another two weeks to answer this question fully.

May I answer the question fully on the last day of this session?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He should be ready next Tuesday.

MR. SPEAKER : You can get full information within one week. This question is transferred to next Tuesday.

AN HON. MEMBER : It should be the first question.

MR. SPEAKER : Let it be the first question on next Tuesday.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : The minister said that this particular question, which got the first position in the ballot for today, had reached the ministry as late as 18th July. We give 21 days' notice so that the minister can get full information. If it reached his ministry only on 18th July, it means only 9 days were left for his ministry to get the information. What has happened to the remaining 11 days? If this sort of thing takes place, we will have many more questions like this where the ministry concerned will not be able to get the full information.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. Next question.

प्रथम श्रेणी से चतुर्थ श्रेणी तक के पदों के लिए हरिजनों का कोटा

* 626. श्री राम सागर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में प्रथम श्रेणी, द्वितीय श्रेणी, तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए हरिजनों के आरक्षित कोटे को नियमों के अनुसार नहीं भरा गया है; यदि हां, तो इस कोटे को पूरा करने

के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि नियुक्तियों और पदोन्नतियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटे को भरा जाय, सरकार का एक पृथक् सैल बनाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवले): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी इजाजत से जो मूल उत्तर यहां दिया गया है, उस में अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद करने में थोड़ी सी गलती हो गई है। इसलिए आपकी इजाजत से जो जवाब मैं देना चाहता हूं वह यह है और एक विस्तृत विवरण मैंने दे दिया है। इसलिए इस प्रश्न का उत्तर इस प्रकार है :

(क) और (ख). एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

I have already given a big statement, but unfortunately in translating the main body of the answer, a slight mistake was committed. Therefore, the only answer is:

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

विवरण

किसी वर्ष विशेष में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित कोटे का हिसाब भरी जाने वाली रिक्तियों की संख्या के अनुसार लगाया जाता है न कि किसी कोटि में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या के अनुसार।

2. रेलों पर श्रेणी 1 की सेवाओं के लिए भर्ती संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से की जाती है।

3. सामान्यतः श्रेणी II की सेवाओं के लिए सीधी भर्ती नहीं की जाती। श्रेणी II की रिक्तियां श्रेणी III के उपयुक्त

कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति करके भरी जाती हैं। किन्तु रेल सुरक्षा दल में सहायक सुरक्षा अधिकारी तथा कुछ छोटे संवर्गों में जैसे सहायक रसायनज्ञ तथा धातु विद्, सहायक केशियर तथा पेस्ट-मास्टर, सहायक अधीक्षक मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री आदि के पदों की भर्ती संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से की जाती है।

4. जहां तक श्रेणी III के पदों का सम्बन्ध है, पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे को छोड़कर आमतौर पर इनकी भर्ती रेल सेवा आयोगों के माध्यम से की जाती है। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती में कमी के मामले में, महा-प्रबन्धकों को सीधे भर्ती करने के प्राधिकार हैं।

5. श्रेणी IV के पदों की भर्ती रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा की जाती है।

6. पर्याप्त संख्या में योग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध न होने के कारण अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित कोटे का भरने में कमी रही है।

7. रेलों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती में कोई परिहाय कमी न होने पाये, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जाते हैं :—

(क) आरक्षित रिक्तियों की उपलब्धता के बारे में यथासम्भव व्यापक प्रचार किया जाता है।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लिए आरक्षित जो रिक्तियां सामान्य मानक के आधार पर न भरी जा सकी हों, उनके सम्बन्ध में आरक्षित कोटे में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग और रेल सेवा

आयोग मानक में छूट दे कर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को भर्ती करते हैं, बशर्ते कि वे उम्मीदवार इस पद/इन पदों में नियुक्त किये जाने के योग्य हों।

(ग) जब रेल सेवा आयोग अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध करने की स्थिति में नहीं होते तो महाप्रबन्धकों को बाहर से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार भर्ती करने की अनुमति है।

(घ) श्रेणी IV के पदों पर नियुक्ति आमतौर पर रेलों पर काम कर रहे नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों/एवजियों की छान-बीन करके की जाती है। यदि आरक्षित रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए इस विधि द्वारा पर्याप्त संख्या में अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं होते, तो बाहर से भर्ती की जाती है।

(ङ) यदि गैर तकनीकी और तकनीकी-वत श्रेणी III और श्रेणी IV की कोटियों, जिसके लिए भर्ती लिखित परीक्षा के अलावा अन्य प्रकार से की जाती है, में कोटा को भरने के लिए अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं होते तो असफल उम्मीदवारों में से सब से अच्छे उम्मीदवार को नियुक्त कर लिया जाता है बशर्ते वे निम्नतम निर्धारित शैक्षणिक तकनीकी योग्यता रखते हों।

(च) सुरक्षा विभाग में उप-निरीक्षक और रक्षकों के पदों पर भर्ती के

मामले में ऊंचाई और सीने की माप के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित रियायतें दी जाती हैं :—

	ऊंचाई से० मी०	सीना से० मी०
अनुसूचित जाति	160	78
अनुसूचित जनजाति	150	78
अन्य	167.6	81.3

(छ) पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों के सम्बन्ध में जहाँ संरक्षा का पहलू नहीं होता, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को निम्नतम अर्हक अकों में 10 प्रतिशत की छूट दी जाती है।

(ज) उपर्युक्त रियायतें दिये जाने के बावजूद यदि प्रवरण पदों को भरने के लिए आवश्यक संख्या में अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं होते, तो उनमें से सब से अच्छे उम्मीदवार अर्थात् जो सबसे अच्छे अंक प्राप्त करते हैं, को उनके हक में आरक्षित रिक्तियों की सीमा तक अल्पन्तिम रूप से प्रवरण पैनल पर रखा जाता है। इस प्रकार छांटे गये उम्मीदवारों को 6 महीने के लिए तदर्थ आधार पर पदोन्नत कर दिया जाता है और इस अवधि के दौरान उन्हें अपना ज्ञान बढ़ाने और अपेक्षित स्तर तक पहुंचने के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। छः महीने की अवधि के अन्त में इन उम्मीदवारों के कार्य के बारे में महाप्रबन्धक द्वारा एक विशेष रिपोर्ट मांगी जाती

है और उनके नाम अन्तिम रूप से सलैक्शन पैनल में सम्मिलित कर लिए जाते हैं बशर्ते कि वे उनके कार्य निष्पादन के सम्बन्ध में संतुष्ट हों।

(झ) अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए सलैक्शन से पहले की कोचिंग क्लासों लगाने के लिए रेलवे को अनुदेश भी दिए गए हैं ताकि पदोन्नति परीक्षाओं में असफल होने वाले उम्मीदवारों की संख्या कम हो सके।

8. सम्भावित सीमा तक भर्ती और पदोन्नति कोटियों में अनुसूचित जाति और

अनुसूचित जन-जाति की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए नवम्बर, 1975 में एक विशेष अभियान चलाया गया था। यह अभियान 31-3-76 तक जारी रहा। इस अवधि के दौरान रेलें श्रेणी III में अनुसूचित जाति के 1612 और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के 1114 तथा श्रेणी IV में अनुसूचित जाति के 2703 और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के 2836 उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती कर पायी हैं। श्रेणी III में अनुसूचित जाति के 3513 और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के 2827 तथा श्रेणी IV में अनुसूचित जाति के 1174 तथा अनुसूचित जन-जाति के 1477 व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नतियां की गयीं। विशेष अभियान के अन्त में, 1-4-76 की जो कमी रह गई थी, वह नीचे दी गई है :—

श्रेणी III

श्रेणी IV

	अनु० जाति	अनु० जन०जा०	अनु०जा०	अनु०जन० जाति
भर्ती की कोटियां	519	721	308	1101
पदोन्नति की कोटियां	2239	3472	440	1086

9. इस कमी को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

10. रेलवे बोर्ड के स्तर पर एवं रेलों में मुख्यालयों के स्तर पर पृथक्-पृथक् कक्ष पहले से ही कार्य कर रहे हैं, ताकि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती में रह गई कमी को पूरा करने के सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति पर निगाह रखी जा सके।

श्री छबिराम अगल : जब कभी भी इस तरह का प्रश्न पूछते हैं तो जवाब बदलने वाली बात होती है। यहां पर पूरा जवाब आना चाहिए।

प्रो० मधु बंडवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पहले ही बता दिया है कि मैंने 4 पन्नों में सारे डिटेल्स दे दिए हैं। इस के अलावा जो और प्रश्न पूछे जाएंगे, उनकी मैं डिटेल्स देने वाला हूं।

श्री राम सागर : मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि पूरे डिटेल्स इन्होंने दे दिए हैं लेकिन यह जो सूचना दी गई है कि कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों की कमी रहती है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह सूचना देना चाहता हूं और लोक सभा के माननीय सदस्यों को पता भी है कि लाखों लाखों की संख्या में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के ग्रेजुएट्स और पोस्ट-

ग्रेजुएट्स आज भी दर दर की ठोकर खा रहे हैं। इसलिए डिपार्टमेंट का यह कहना कि उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते, यह हम को आश्चर्य में डालने वाली बात लगती है। मैं 'माननीय मंत्री जी को यह सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्रालय में जो भी अधिकारी हैं वे हरिजनों के रिजर्वेशन के कोटे को पूरा नहीं करना चाहते हैं और उन की जगह पर अपने भाई भतीजों और रिश्तेदारों को भरना चाहते हैं। 30 साल से बराबर इस प्रकार की बात चली आ रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वे रिजर्वेशन के कोटे को सही ढंग से पूरा करना चाहते हैं, और हरिजनों के प्रति उन के मन में हमदर्दी है, यह मैं जानता हूँ, तो उस कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए प्रत्येक श्रेणी की अलग से उन के लिए मांग निकलवाएं और कोटे को पूरा करने का प्रयास करें ?

प्रो० मधु बंडवले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी इजाजत से मैं विस्तृत रूप से इस सवाल का जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि 4 पन्ने का एक विस्तृत निवेदन मैंने किया है और जो भावना माननीय सदस्य ने व्यक्त की है, उसी के अनुसार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का कोटा निश्चित होता है। लेकिन यह होने के बाद कई विशेष पोस्ट्स के लिए जो क्वालिफिकेशन है वह रखने वाले शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड-ट्राइब्स के ऐप्लीकेंट्स नहीं आते हैं फिर भी हमने स्पष्ट यह आदेश दिया है कि कोटा पूरा करना बहुत आवश्यक है सिर्फ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को समान अवसर देने से यह सवाल हल होने वाला नहीं है, उनको विशेष अवसर देना आवश्यक है। इसलिए मेरे लिखित इंड्रक्शन्स गए हैं कि जिन वेकेन्सीज को फिलअप करने के समय अगर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लोगों की तरफ से, एक सेप्टी की पोस्ट

छोड़कर, दूसरी जो पोस्ट्स हैं क्लेरिकल और क्लास चार और क्लास तीन की पोस्ट्स हैं उन सब के लिए अगर कोई ऐसे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कैंडिडेट्स आते हैं उनकी शायद क्वालिफिकेशन थोड़ी कम भी हो तो जो लोग इस ऐग्जामिनेशन में या जांच में फेल होते हैं उनमें सब से जो अच्छे हैं उनको पिकअप करके वह वेकेन्सीज फिलअप की जायें। यह स्पष्ट आदेश मैंने दिया है। क्योंकि मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लोग आते हैं वह एक अलग सांस्कृतिक वातावरण में हजारों साल तक रहे हैं, उनके घर में अध्ययन की सुविधा नहीं है; उनके पास निवास स्थान की सुविधा नहीं है, इसलिए अन्य वर्गों के स्तर पर आने के लिए भी उनको समय लगेगा। इसलिए जैसे खेल के विभाग में हैंडिकैप्ड स्पोर्ट्स होते हैं इसी तरह से समाज के अन्दर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए भी हैंडिकैप्ड सोशल रেস होनी चाहिए, यह हमने तय किया है।

और भी मैंने कई आंकड़े इकट्ठे किए हैं जो मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ। हम लोगों के इंड्रक्शन्स यह हैं कि जितने शीर्टफाल्स हैं उनको फिलअप करने की कोशिश करें। एक मर्तबा एक स्पेशल कैम्पेन की गई जिसका नतीजा मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। क्लास 3 में 2165 वेकेन्सीज के शीर्टफाल्स थे और क्वालिफिकेशन वेव करके, लिबरेलाइज कर के 1,656 लोग रखे गये हैं जो 76 परसेंट बैठता है। इस तरह से वेकेन्सीज फिलअप की गई हैं। शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में शीर्टफाल 1,805 लिबरेलाइज करने के बाद 1,084 अर्थात् 60 परसेंट हो गया। क्लास 4 में 5,593 में से 5,290 फिलअप की गई। 94 परसेंट शीर्टफाल्स कमप्लीट किए गए हैं शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स 7,095 .. (व्यवधान)....

शीर्टफाल्स जब कैलकुलेट किये जाते हैं वह एक साल के नहीं होते, क्युमूलेटिव लेने

पड़ते हैं, और यही प्रोसेस हमने जारी रखी है। और आगे चल कर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी लेटेस्ट इस्ट्रक्शन्स यह हैं कि और एक स्पेशल कैंपेन इस तरह की की जायें और रूल्स लिबरेलाइज करें। तीन बातें मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ। रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन के सामने अगर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग जाते हैं और जांच और ऐग्जामिनेशन्स में नहीं सफल होते तो हमने जनरल मैनेजर्स को स्पेशल राइट्स दिये हैं कि रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन के जरिए अगर कोटा फिलअप नहीं होता है तो दूसरे वर्गों के लिए तो रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन के बाहर एपॉइंटमेंट नहीं हो सकती है, लेकिन शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स का वेकेन्सी का कोटा अगर अनफुलफिल्ड रहे तो जनरल मैनेजर को कहा गया है कि इस कोटा को फुलफिल करने की कोशिश करें और हमारी टेबिल पर रिपोर्ट रखें कि इसको फुलफिल करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं। मैंने हर महीने रिपोर्ट मंगवाई है।

जहां तक प्रब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का सवाल है वहां तो हमारे हाथ में बात नहीं है, लेकिन मेरी मालूमात यह है कि जो स्टैंडर्ड दूसरों के लिए रखे जाते हैं वह लिबरेलाइज करके शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए रखे गये हैं जहां तक क्लास 4 का सवाल है स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी की तरफ से सब शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स लिये जाते हैं। लेकिन हमारे स्पेशल इस्ट्रक्शन्स यह हैं कि अगर सन्स्टीट्यूट और कैंजुअल लेबर के जरिए दूसरे लोगों को लिया जायगा लेकिन शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए यह शर्त नहीं रहेगी डायरेक्ट ओपिन मार्केट से भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को ले सकते हैं और कोटा फुलफिल करने के काम को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। यह क्लीयर इस्ट्रक्शन्स अधिकारियों को दिये गये हैं।

श्री राम सागर : प्रश्न का दूसरा खण्ड रिजर्वेशन्स और प्रमोशन्स के सम्बन्ध में है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के जो लोग नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, चाहे जिस कैटेगरी में वे हों, उनका कायदे से प्रमोशन नहीं होता है। सीबियर मोस्ट शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग अपनी जगह पर पड़े हुए हैं, जब कि जूनियर पोस्ट शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को प्रमोशन दे दिया जाता है। इसमें भी उनके प्रति बड़ा अन्याय हुआ है। मझे बताया गया है कि 1973 में इस सदन में तत्कालीन रेलवे मंत्री श्री मिश्र ने वक्तव्य दिया था कि रेलवे प्रशासन में हरिजनों के हितों की सुरक्षा को देखते हुए उनकी नियुक्ति और प्रमोशन के लिए एक अलग सैल कायम किया जायेगा। वह सैल अब हो भी गया है, लेकिन जो सैल कायम किया गया है वह भी निष्क्रिय है और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की रिजर्वेशन और प्रमोशन के काम को कायदे से देख नहीं पाता है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि यह सैल स्वयं इस काम को देखने के लिए सक्षम नहीं है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिजर्वेशन और प्रमोशन का काम कायदे से हो रहा है या नहीं, और यह सैल कायदे से काम कर रहा है या नहीं, इसकी सही जानकारी करने के लिए क्या वह एक संसदीय इन्क्वायरी कमेटी गठित करने की कृपा करेंगे?

प्रो० मधु बंडवते : जब किसी काम में देरी करने की आवश्यकता होती है, तब कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाती है, ऐसा हमारा अनुभव है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इस काम की जांच के लिए किसी कमेटी की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं खुद सुपरविजन कर के देखूंगा कि काम ठीक प्रकार से हो रहा है या नहीं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मार्च, 1977 के महीने तक जो फिगर्स

हमारे पास आये हैं, उनसे यह पता लगता है कि—

क्लास—3 के प्रमोशन में भी शार्टफाल 7914 हैं और वैकेन्सीज फिल्ड-अप 5675 हैं और 71.7 परसेंट कम्प्लीशन है।

शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में शार्टफाल 5136, वैकेन्सीज फिल्ड-अप 1664 और कम्प्लीशन 32 परसेंट है।

क्लास—4 में शार्टफाल 3923 वैकेन्सीज फिल्ड-अप 3483 और कम्प्लीशन 88 परसेंट।

इसी तरह से शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में शार्टफाल 2182, वैकेन्सीज फिल्ड-अप 1096 और कम्प्लीशन 50 परसेंट।

मैं आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं 90 परसेंट से भी खुश नहीं हूँ। मेरी कोशिश यह होगी कि उसे 100 परसेंट पूरा करूँ :

SHRI B. RACHAIAH : Reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is not a new innovation. It has been there from the beginning. The backlog was there because of the negligence of the bureaucrats and their hatred towards the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Because of that, the Parliamentary Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes made a recommendation for the setting up of a Special cell to ensure that reservation has been strictly enforced by the authorities on all categories. I want to know from the Minister whether this special cell has been created in the Ministry and whether a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribe has been included in the committee at all levels to watch the progress.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As far as the first part of the question is concerned, I wish to make it clear that if we are not able to implement the policy regarding Scheduled Castes and Tribes, I would not like to throw the responsibility merely on the bureaucrats. I think this is the cheapest thing that a Minister can do. I will not throw the responsibility on the Bureaucrats. After all, the Minister has to head the Ministry. He has to share both the success as well as the failure of the

policies. Therefore, it shall be my constant endeavour not to throw the blame on the bureaucracy, but by intervention and supervision I shall see that this policy regarding the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is effectively implemented.

As regards the second part of the question, the statement which I have already placed on the Table of the House makes a clear-cut reference to the cell which we have created. We have also associated scheduled caste staff members with the cell, and we shall see to it that those who have a sense of participation will effectively implement this, and, as the Minister in-charge, it will be my constant endeavour to see that the official policies of the Government are implemented effectively.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कैंडीडेट्स के लिए क्या क्वालिफिकेशन रखी गई है। यह देखा जाता है कि उन लोगों को टेम्पोरेरी या कैंजुअल लेबरर के रूप में रखा जाता है और उन्हें स्थायी नहीं किया जाता है। इसके अलावा सालों तक काम करने के बाद भी उन्हें प्रमोशन नहीं मिलता है। कल जब मैं लखनऊ से लौट रहा था, तो रास्ते में मुझे एक ऐसा केस बताया गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार पिछली सरकार की “हाथी के दांत खाने के और दिखाने के और” की नीति को नकल न करे। जब तक रेलवे बोर्ड को एवालिश नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो सकेगा।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हाथी के खाने के दांत और होते हैं और दिखाने के दूसरे होते हैं। मैं तो इन्सान हूँ; मेरे तो एक प्रकार के ही दांत हैं। जहाँ तक क्वालिफिकेशन का सम्बन्ध है, जैसा कि मैंने अपने पहले उत्तर में कहा है, हर क्लास के लिए क्वालिफिकेशन निर्धारित है, लेकिन शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के मित्रों के लिए हम उन क्वालिफिकेशन को लिबर आईज कर देते हैं। इसमें केवल एक ही अपवाद है : सेप्टी, जैसे ब्रिज के मैटीरियल की सेप्टी, और रिसर्व वर्क

सम्बन्धी पोस्ट्स के लिये वे क्वालिफिकेशन्स वगैरह नहीं की जायेंगी। लेकिन अन्य क्षेत्रों में हम क्वालिफिकेशन्स को लिब लाइज करके शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को ज्यादा मौका देंगे। यह हमारी आम पालिसी रहेगी और हम उस पर अमल करेंगे। कैजुअल लेबर के बारे में मैंने पहले ही उत्तर दे दिया है।

श्री राम कंवार बेरवा : हम, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के मेम्बरों, के पास इन वर्गों के पांच दस पढ़े-लिखे लोग रोज आते हैं। वे अनेक डिपार्टमेंटों में एग्जामिनेशन दे कर हताश हो चुके हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह व्यवस्था करेंगे कि जो भी बैकेन्सीज निकलें, उस की सूचना शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को भी दी जाये, ताकि हम उन लोगों को वहां भेज सकें ?

श्री० मधु दंडवते : हम यह प्रयत्न करते हैं कि सब बैकेन्सीज के बारे में काफो पब्लिसिटी दी जाये, लेकिन अगर संसद-सदस्य चाहते हैं कि बैकेन्सीज की लिस्ट उन्हें भी भेजी जाये, तो हम इस पर भी विचार करेंगे।

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI : From all the long replies we have not been able to satisfy ourselves as to what exactly is the percentage of recruitment in Classes I, II, III and IV. He referred to a drive in November, 1975 and another in July, 1976. I would like to know whether there has been any drive thereafter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The hon. Member should remember that when I referred to the absolute figures, I have also mentioned the percentage. There is a misnomer that the seats that are reserved are on the basis of total number of seats. But they are on the basis of total number of vacancies that are created and to be filled from year to year. Therefore, the figures and percentage that I have quoted were in terms of the shortfall that was there on the number of vacancies that were created and filled. I did not give the percentage for Class I and Class II, which is as follows :

Class I (SC)	Year	Quota reserved	Persons recruited
	1974	17	14
	1975	90	78

	1976	31	18
Class I (ST)	1974	17	2
	1975	69	16
	1976	22	—

As far as Class II is concerned, it is nil in 1974 and 1975.

Class II (SC)	1976	36	36
Class II (ST)	1976	7	7

MR. SPEAKER : This seems to be an important question. I will examine whether some other time can be given to this question. Now, I will not allow further supplementaries on this.

Chairman of India Tobacco Company

*627. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri A. N. Haksar, Chairman, India Tobacco Company Limited, Calcutta (previously Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd.) sought retirement from Chairmanship of the Company and later got himself re-employed for a period of five years;

(b) if so, whether Government's approval in terms of the Companies Act was obtained to his re-employment as Chairman ;

(c) the salary and other perquisites sanctioned by Government and the total amount of retirement benefits he withdrew from the Company; and

(d) the names of other Directors of the Company, if any, who have been similarly re-employed by the Company and their remuneration?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS. (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The salary and perquisites sanctioned by the Government are given in the statement attached.

Shri Haksar was not entitled to Gratuity and Provident Fund but he received retirement benefits, as per the Rules of the Pension Fund, amounting to Rs. 3,82,831/- by way of commutation of his pension and a pension, after commutation, of Rs. 4,493/- per month.

(d) No other Director of the company was re-appointed in similar circumstances.

Statement

(a) Salary of Rs. 7,500/- (Rupees Seven Thousand and Five Hundred only) per month.

(b) One per cent commission on the net profits of the company computed in the manner laid down in section 309(5) of the Act subject, however, to a maximum of 50% of the annual salary i.e. Rs. 45,000/- (Rupees Forty Five Thousand only).

(c) *Perquisites* :

(i) *Company's contribution towards Provident Fund* : As per rules of the company, but not exceeding 10% of the salary as laid down under the Income Tax Rules, 1962

(ii) *Company contribution towards Pension/ Superannuation Fund* : As per rules of the company, but it shall not, together with the company's contribution to the Provident Fund, exceed 25% of the salary, as laid down under the Income Tax Rules, 1962.

(iii) *Gratuity* : Not exceeding one-half month's salary for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- or 20 month's salary whichever is less.

(iv) *Medical benefits for self and family* : Reimbursement of expenses actually incurred the total cost of which to the company shall not exceed three month's salary, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15,000/- for a period of every three years of service.

(v) *Leave Travel Concession* : For self, wife and dependent children once a year to and from any place in India, subject to the condition that only actual fares, and no hotel expenses etc. will be allowed.

(vi) *Leave* : On full pay and allowances as per rules of the company, but not exceeding 1 month's leave for every completed, year of service, subject to the further condition that leave accumulated but not availed of will not be allowed to be encashed.

Shri A. N. Haksar, Whole-time Chairman Director shall also be entitled to the following perquisites subject to the condition that any excess expenditure on the above perquisites beyond the limits specified against each of them, together with

the expenditure on the perquisites listed below, shall not exceed 1/3rd of the salary/emoluments of Rs. 30,000/- per annum, whichever is less:—

(vii) *Furnished residential accommodation* with all facilities and amenities the monetary value of which may be evaluated as per rule 3 of the Income-Tax Rules, 1962.

(viii) *Free use of Car with Driver* : The monetary value of which may be evaluated as per the Income-Tax Rules, 1962.

(ix) *Personal Accident Insurance* : Of an amount of the premium of which does not exceed Rs. 1,000/-.

(x) *Free telephone facility at residence.*

(xi) *Fees of Clubs*, subject to a maximum of two clubs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The India Tobacco Company, really, the old Imperial Tobacco Company has a complete monopoly over our cigarette tobacco and tobacco based industries and has killed in the process many Indian entrepreneurs. They are one of the worst economic criminals and experts in under-invoicing and other invoice manipulations, maintaining a second line of black money with dealers and agents. I have got a list of 65 dealers with me who have contributed Rs. 34.96 lakhs, possibly for financing the souvenir of the AICC at Gauhati. I want to lay it on the Table of the House. I have given you a notice in advance as required under the rules. I will hand it over to you.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming to it.

The customs duty of Rs. 90.77 lakhs was levied in October, 1972. In May, 1975, the levy was confirmed by the Madras Customs authorities. The appeal was rejected in August, 1976; the revision application was also rejected in October, 1976. On 19th March, 1977, that is before the Janata Government was to take over the reins of the country, the erstwhile Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, exempted the Company from paying Rs. 90 lakhs and odd which was levied in 1972.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, this is a very important and vital economic issue. You must differentiate between good and bad.

They gave a lucrative job to the son of erstwhile chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes for suppressing their Agra Hotel land price and black money deal and also the MIMEC factory land deal at Faridabad. The tax-evasion case against the Company's Vice-Chairman was suppressed..... (Interruptions) This is the Congress socialism.

MR. SPEAKER : All of you please sit down. What is the question?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In this context, I want to put a question. In our country, the President's pension is Rs. 1500 a month. Here, the pension is Rs. 4000 and odd after commutation. This gentleman has been re-employed on a salary of Rs. 7,500 a month. After commuting a part of the pension and receiving Rs. 3,82,831 by way of commutation, he is still continuing to receive the pension after commutation. My question is what is the normal retirement age and at what age did Mr. Haksar retire and what was the full pension and whether a posh house of his own in Maharani Bagh had been let out to the company at an exorbitant rent which had been furnished by the company with the intention that the house would be taken back after some time when the furniture and furnishing would be reduced in value? (Interruptions) I am putting a specific question. What is the normal retirement age and at what age did Mr. Haksar retire and what was the pension when he retired; whether the company had hired the house from Mr. Haksar in Maharani Bagh at an exorbitant rent?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : After attaining the age of 50 years, Shri Haksar expressed his wish to retire from the company service as per company rules applicable to the category of management to which he belonged.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which year?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : This was in 1975. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him answer.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : After he retired, he got part of his pension commuted and other retirement benefits to which I have already referred to. Then, at the request of the Director, he agreed to accept a fresh appointment. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I can give you the documents.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : After retirement subject to Central Government approval and of the shareholders in the general meeting and this was done in 1975.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the normal age of retirement?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : I do not have information on that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : 50 years.

MR. SPEAKER : Then you know it.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : The other question was about some flat in Maharani Bagh. I have no information about it at present.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He did not answer one question: May be he did not.....

MR. SPEAKER : You have put four questions. How can he answer?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Whether he is aware that the company is paying him money, directly or indirectly, in England. That part, he has not answered.

MR. SPEAKER : You have not put it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Now, I want to ask the hon. Minister who owes an explanation to this House because he has succeeded a dirty mental from his predecessor. How did the Government approve and under what rules Shri Haksar's reappointment in 1975 as Chairman-Director on a maximum salary and perquisites defeating or violating the Government's much publicised policy "of restraining Directors' remuneration?" Will the Government now withdraw or cancel this illegal sanction?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : This sanction is made under section 269(ii) which provides that the Central Government shall not accord its approval under sub-section 1 in any case unless it is satisfied that it is in the interest of the company to have a managing or a whole-time Director; that the proposed managing or whole-time Director is, in its opinion, a fit and proper person to be appointed as such and, that the appointment of such person as a managing or whole-time Director is not against the public interest and the terms and conditions of appointment of the proposed managing or whole-time Director are fair

and reasonable. (*Interruptions*) So far as the present Government is concerned, the present Government is re-examining the question of this managerial remuneration paid to the company and its approval by the Government, and is thinking of drawing up fresh guidelines. So, the whole question is under examination. As soon as fresh guide lines are evolved and settled, they will be enforced.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Suryanarayana. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, my question has not been answered. I beg your pardon.

MR. SPEAKER: No. (*Interruptions*) I cannot have different rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has not replied to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied. It is my decision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg your pardon.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow. You please sit down.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: He (Minister) is willing to answer that question.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow. You please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him assure this House about this illegal sanction.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I forgot to answer one part of the question here because of the other part of the question, I am sorry I forgot to deal with, was that whether the Government will now cancel this approval which has been..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You said that you were examining the guidelines.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Under the Act, at present once an appointment and remuneration for a certain period has been approved, then there is no power with the Government to disapprove it.

About the question whether such a power should be taken or not, a committee has been appointed to revise the Companies Act and the Monopolies Act, and this question would be examined as to whether such a power should be given or not.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I want to know whether this gentleman has withdrawn any money before the new appointment and if so, how much money has been withdrawn by him, on what account and how much income-tax he has paid. I also want to know what are his special qualifications or technical qualifications, business experience.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am laying it on the Table.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, I would not allow. I am not allowing it.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under the rules, I have already written to you and given an advance copy

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Sir, I am on my legs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want a ruling on this. I have given a copy. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 887/77*]. I have already written to you.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I want to know whether this gentleman who has been appointed has any business experience or any technical qualifications and what are the amounts that he has withdrawn on retirement, before his new appointment, and what are the conditions of appointment, whether it is for a term of five years or three years.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the qualifications of Mr. Haksar are concerned, he obtained his Master's Degree in Business Administration from Harvard University and got training with J. Walter Thompson Company, New York. He joined the Indian Tobacco Company Limited in India, formerly Imperial Tobacco Company Limited, as Assistant (Marketing). On secondment to the British American Tobacco Company Limited, London, for two years, he was appointed to the Board of ITC Ltd. as Marketing Director, as Deputy Chairman in 1968 and as Chairman in 1969.

I could not understand the second part....

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: How much money—has he withdrawn before re-appointment?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I have already stated that a part of his pension was commuted; the amount of com-

mutation came to Rs. 3,82,831 and that left the remaining pension at Rs. 4,493 per month.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Income-Tax?

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot ask now how much income-tax has been paid.

Mr. Kachwai.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप के माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसा कोई कानून बनाएगी कि भारत के राष्ट्रपति को मिलने वाले वेतन और उनको मिलने वाली पेंशन से अधिक किसी कम्पनी के डाइरेक्टर या चेयरमैन का वेतन और पेंशन न हो ? क्या ऐसा कानून सरकार बनाएगी ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन के वंगले में जो चौकीदार, नौकर, कुक, सफाई करने वाले और दरवाश है, उन पर और फर्नीचर तथा एयर-कंडिशनिंग पर साल भर में कितना खर्च होगा ?

तीसरी बात यह है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No more.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ए. बी. सी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ए. बी. सी ही पूछिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कलब में साल भर में कितना खर्च करने है ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : जैसा मैं ने सदन को पहले बताया है कि इस प्रश्न के बारे में कि डाइरेक्टर्स को कितना वेतन दिया जाए और क्या क्या सुविधाएं दी जाए, क्या गाइड लाइंस हों, इस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है । गाइड लाइंस को किस प्रकार से रिवाइज करना चाहिए और इस बारे में क्या नीति होनी चाहिए, पूरा विचार कर के सरकार इस बारे में निर्णय लेगी ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: From the statement laid on the Table of the House it is quite evident that we have succeeded in creating new Maharajahs who are more affluent and prosperous than the old ones. The question that arises is whether the Janata Government, in keeping with its manifesto that it would bring down the level of disparity to 1:10, is thinking in terms of bringing about a drastic change in the salary, commission and perquisites structure of the functionaries in the private sector. Secondly is this the same gentleman who had been one of the largest feeders of the coffers of the previous ruling Party and, if so, is any action being taken in the matter of the permitted level of advertisement being exceeded by him. Further, why does this gentleman continue to be on the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India ? Why has not the Government thought it fit to reconstitute the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India after expelling this person from the Board ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as removing disparities between the incomes of one group of individual and another group of individuals is concerned, there is in fact a provision to that effect which was introduced a couple of years back in the Companies Act itself and I am happy to state before this House that the Government is seized of the problem and some thought has already been devoted to this question of revision of guidelines in the matter of managerial remuneration of Directors. . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Is it in keeping with your manifesto ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: A decision has not been taken so far as to what should be the revised guidelines but as soon as a decision is taken in regard to the revision of the guidelines, it will be enforced.

So far as the Reserve Bank is concerned I am sorry to say that I have no information in this regard.

So far as advertisement is concerned—namely the advertisement given to Parties by various companies—substantial information has been collected and Government is devoting its thought to what is the policy that should be adopted in regard to these matters. Very soon, some decision will be taken.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am happy that the Minister has given an assurance about revision of guidelines. This is very necessary because there seems to be an impression gaining ground that some people who had supported the Emergency and went far beyond what was expected of them and gained some

position, are now making sure that they go back to the same position through the back door. Therefore, I would like to know whether he has been able to estimate the actual salary after quantifying all the perquisites on pre-tax basis: would he give at least an estimate as to how much he thinks Mr. Haksar is actually receiving per month? This figure of Rs. 7500 is a misleading one and my own estimate shows that it is over a lakh of rupees. I would like, therefore, that the Minister may clarify whether it is Rs. 1,40,000 so that the House may know exactly how much he is drawing.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I am not in a position to say what the quantification of the various perquisites and market value etc. would be.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There are some executives who are not on the Board and they are also getting exorbitant salaries and other perquisites. The Law Board, which is connected with the Company Law and certain other procedures have been completely by-passed. Some people are getting more than Rs. 35,000 because this Tobacco Company is a very large company. There are so many executives who are not on the Board but who are getting sumptuous salaries. What are the guidelines that you are going to take to streamline the Company affairs so far as the executives are concerned?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Hon. member is quite right that the Companies Act gives power to regulate the remuneration of the executives and directors i. e. those who are at the managerial level. So far as other employees are concerned, Government has no power under the Companies Act to regulate their salaries.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Hon'ble Minister's reply has been hesitant and apologetic. He says Government are helpless and have no power. I can understand his helplessness because of lacuna in the Act concerning Companies Affairs. He is a Minister of Law and Justice also. I would, therefore, ask him...

MR. SPEAKER: Justice according to law.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I would like to ask him whether he has new guidelines to propose and implement about the general behaviour of the Chief Executives and managerial cadres at the very high level in various private companies so as to bring those

perquisites—salary, allowances and other benefits—in tune with the requirements of efficiency of the business rather than a display of mere conspicuous consumption which is wholly out of tune with the requirements, needs and demands of the country's situation? How long will the Government of Janata Party take in this matter, not only in formulating the new guidelines but also in coming to this House for drastic revision of the Companies Act so that he may as early as possible get rid of the helplessness that he pleads?

MR. SPEAKER: As soon as possible.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the guidelines being evolved by the Government are concerned, they are only in terms of the present Act viz., relating to those categories i.e. Directors and so on who are covered by the Act. But so far as other question raised by the hon. member is concerned i.e. bringing the other employees within the purview of the Government regulation, that can be examined by the Committee which had been recently appointed of which Mr. Speaker you were the Chairman till a couple of days back. Since you have been elected as Speaker, some other Chairman will be appointed. That committee is expected to submit the Report by the end of this year. The committee will go into the revision aspect of the Companies Act.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: Tobacco Company is purchasing tobacco at a very low rate from the farmers. The condition of those farmers.....

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot answer this.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: They work hard in the fields. But they do not get even Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 a year. Will the Government think of protecting the interest of the farmers?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The question of protecting the farmers by any provision in the Companies Act would not arise because the Companies Act with a certain situation does not concern the purchasers of raw material.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

We now take up the Short Notice Question, please.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Quality of Wheat and Rice at Cossipore Godown, West Bengal.

SNQ. 24. ⁺SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat and rice at Cossipore Godown in the State of West Bengal are not fit for human consumption;

(b) the quantity of such grain in that godown; and the reasons for the negligence;

(c) whether there are any godowns stocking foodgrains in this condition in the country; and

(d) if so, the places and the quantities ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Food Corporation of India, except for a small quantity of damaged foodgrains already declared unfit for human consumption and awaiting disposal as cattle/poultry feed, the stocks of wheat and rice held in the Cossipore Godown are all fit for human consumption. Out of a total stock of about 38051 tonnes of wheat and rice stocked at Cossipore, about 250 tonnes is reported to be unfit for human consumption.

(c) and (d). A statement indicating State-wise stocks unfit for human consumption, held in FCI godowns, is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(Quantity in tonnes)

States/Union Territories	Quantity of foodgrains declared unfit for human consumption held in FCI Godowns as on 1-7-1977
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	5961
2. Bihar	777

1	2
3. Gujarat	5034
4. Haryana	156
5. J. & K.	364
6. Karnataka	66
7. Kerala	26
8. Madhya Pradesh	743
9. Maharashtra	2663
10. Orissa	34
11. Punjab	36
12. Rajasthan	2323
13. Tamil Nadu	20133
14. U.P.	1414
15. West Bengal	468
16. Delhi	20
Total	40218

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: What are the reasons for allowing foodgrains to become deteriorated? In Tamilnadu I find that 20,133 tonnes became unfit for human consumption. Why is this so?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In Tamilnadu there was a cyclone and because of that this was damaged. They were lying in what is called GAP, under covered polythene sheets and they became damaged. It caused the largest damage in that State. That is why the same has been mentioned here as 20,133 tonnes.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I want about West Bengal also.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In West Bengal the total was 468 tonnes.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: What about the reasons?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Some of the godowns were leaking also. Some damage was done due to cyclone. These are the reasons.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Is the Government intending to export wheat to other countries because of large stocks?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
Government is not intending to export any wheat to any country.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : स्टोरेज और ट्रांजिट में पिछले आठ सालों में एक सी० आई० को 210 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है, इस बात को एक० सी० आई० के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ने स्वीकार किया है। बंगाल को खराब चावल भेजे जाने के बारे में एक सी आई के जनरल मैनेजर ने कहा है कि गोडाउन से निकलने के बाद टुक वालों ने कुछ गड़बड़ की है, कलकत्ता की राशन शाप्स पर जो चावल और अनाज बेचा गया है, वह वह नहीं है, जो हम ने भेजा था, उस को बदल दिया गया है। उधर बंगाल के फूड मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि ऐसा मालूम होता है कि एक० सी० आई० ने किसी पोलिटिकल प्रेशर में आ कर गंदा अनाज खरीद लिया है और उसे वापस नहीं किया है। बंगाल के फूड मिनिस्टर मंत्री महोदय के पास आये और उन्हें वह अनाज दिखाया। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह अनाज खराब है, उस को बदल दिया जाये। इस के अनुसार एक० सी० आई० ने उस अनाज को बदल दिया।

एक० सी० आई० और बंगाल के फूड मिनिस्टर इन दोनों के रेशन बड़े डेमेजिंग है। बंगाल के फूड मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि किसी पोलिटिकल कन्सिडरेशन की वजह से गंदा अनाज खरीदा गया है। यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है। और अगर हबार्गे टन अनाज गोडाउन से निकलने के बाद बदल दिया गया है, जैसा कि एक० सी० आई० ने कहा है, तो वह भी बड़ी गम्भीर बात है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह एनक्वायरी करायेंगे कि इस मामले में तथ्य क्या है और उस एनक्वायरी की रिपोर्ट का सदन के सामने रखेंगे?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह सही है कि बंगाल के फूड मिनिस्टर मेरे पास आए और उन्होंने बिकायत की कि वहां पर जो फूड है, पर्टीकुलरली इस काशीपुर स्टोरेज

में वह ठीक नहीं है और वह कुछ सैंपल भी लेकर आए। मैं ने फौरन आर्डर किया एक टीम वहां भेजने के लिए और 19 तारीख को सुबह वह टीम वहां पहुंची। उन्होंने वहां के आफिसर्स को साथ लिया, कुछ और गवर्नमेंट आफिशियल्स को साथ लिया और स्टोरेज को बड़े डीटेल में चेक किया। चेक करने के बाद जो उन्होंने रिपोर्ट की उस रिपोर्ट में बताया कि—

"The Food Minister and Supply Minister of West Bengal were satisfied with the arrangements proposed for improving the quality of stocks. These arrangements were mutually agreed and these were some of the arrangements:

1. there should be a joint inspection of each stock of the foodgrains. That will be carried out by the Officers of the State Government and the F.C.I.

2. Before issue, bag to bag checking, at the time of the delivery, by the F.C.I. staff would be strictly enforced. Because our relations with the State Government in Bengal have been very good and F.C.I.'s relations were also good they have agreed for a joint checking up of bag to bag to avoid complaints from the consumers who generally do not prefer raw rice".

Their complaints are only when the raw rice is issued as these stocks do not conform strictly to the specifications and certain foreign matter affecting the appearance adversely. They are cleaned or re-conditioned before their issue. The F.C.I. was making adequate arrangements in this regard. We are doing that already.

Further it is stated :

"The State Government would tighten the inspection by the State Government officials at the ration shops to ensure that there is no mixing up of bad quality of stock by unscrupulous licensees and lastly."

"The ration shopkeepers would be advised personally to go to the F. C. I. depots for lifting the stocks and satisfying themselves fully about the quality instead of leaving this entirely to the transport contractors as at present."

Now, Sir, in Calcutta, the ration depot holders used to have contractors and they used the FCI godowns bringing the

stocks from there for all the ration depots. In between, there was some hanky-panky as my hon. friend was referring to just now and joint supervision/inspection of the FCI and the State Government officials at the delivery points and at the rationing shops would be carried out at least every month.

These are some of the measures adopted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, in the Congress regime, the FCI had been the looting ground. We have the case of Shri Iqbal Singh, former Congress Minister now in prosecution, who was making a bucketful of money in the Congress party regime. West Bengal is a deficit State; there are other States also. We produce jute and we bring money for the Central Exchequer. We have been saying that the Congress regime has kept us as baggars who cannot be the choosers. In that part of the country, we have been compelled to buy in fact, the par-boiled rice but the food Minister was saying that it was raw rice—I am sorry to say it—which was full of foreign matter, dust and powdered old rice, substandard—poor quality and moisture and husk.

Now, there is a formula laid down for the supply of rice known as a fair average quality—F. A. Q. This is absolutely obligatory on the part of the Government and the F.C.I. On the 14th July, the Food Minister of West Bengal, the Food Commissioner and the F. C. I.'s Regional Manager made a random joint sampling and Shri Barnala had seen the samples. In fact that was a very very shocking quality. On the 19th July, the F. C. I. Quality Control Manager and Dr. Agarwala of the Food Ministry, after inspection, admitted that in Calcutta the rice was sub-standard and it was more in high yielding variety. That is because there are also powerful big landlords, speculators and hoarders' lobby as also in Delhi and in some other places. The question is: Why was the FCI allowed to operate a seller's market compelling us to take a large quantity of sub-standard stocks? There, the standard laid down by the FCI was much less.

My question is: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us why the standard laid down by the F.C.I. is much lower as compared to what the standards were as laid down by the West Bengal Government? What arrangements is he making—forget about what has happened in the past, we are looking forward to the future and the present—for fixing the toleration limit of moisture, rejection limit of foreign matter, specification etc. etc.

Sir, the raw rice is being supplied without being polished. It is the coarse-rice. Before polishing, the rice is of poor quality. I want him to answer this. I want to ask one more question. You will kindly give us a specific answer as to why the FCI is preventing the West Bengal Government from getting the paddy instead of the rice? Why are they stopping them? We want paddy instead of rice which should be of good quality.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as per boiled rice is concerned, the availability of par boiled rice is not enough to supply the entire need of West Bengal. In Kerala also, there is a demand for par-boiled rice. For that reason, we have not been able to supply the entire quantity. But we are now encouraging par-boiled rice by giving incentive to the rice mills. Rs. 5 per quintal are given as an incentive to Haryana and the Punjab mills. A lot of mills have taken par boiled paddy for Elling. From this season some more par boiled rice will be coming for availability to these States. So far as the quality concerned, we have got 4 categories of rils. They are A, B, C and D varieties. So far as 'A' is concerned, we have got the details. A, B and C categories are issued as per the details available with us. In the case of D category of rice, it is not issued straightaway. It is issued after cleaning wherever it is necessary because in that case there is a mixture of some foreign materials as was suggested by others sometimes back. Some sandy part are also here and that is cleaned. Only then it is issued, not before that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I want to put a specific question. Whether the hon. Minister will allow the West Bengal Government to procure and import paddy instead of rice?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There is a difficulty in that because procuring of rice is done in the States which are producing surplus rice. They also want to do the shelling of the paddy. They have their own shellers. They will become useless if they start exporting paddy as such. So, that difficulty is there. But we will examine this question again.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, this is a vital question. We have been starving for so many years. Let the hon. Minister tell us that he will give us paddy as such as possible. Whether he will allow the West Bengal Government to procure or import a part of paddy?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The West Bengal State Government is already procuring some rice for their own.

use. About one lakh and sixty thousand tonnes are already being procured by them.

PROF. R. K. AMIN : Now, The Government of India is having more than 20 million tonnes of foodgrains in their stock and whatever prevails in West Bengal is prevailing elsewhere also. A greater portion of the stock has been kept under open conditions which leads deterioration of foodgrains. Secondly, the market price is so high for the deteriorated stock and the Government also insists on that price. That is why they are unable to sell them. May I know from the hon. Minister whether, in view of the heavy stock of foodgrains with the government, he will think of keeping the stock according to what normally we can keep and disposing of the rest for whatever price we can get in the market so that further deterioration can be stopped?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : The observations made by my hon. friend regarding keeping a majority of stock in the open is also wrong. About 5 to 6 million tonnes are kept under CAP.

PROF. R. K. AMIN : 8 million tonnes.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : Our first effort was to keep stocks in the covered capacity. When all that was completed, then we have to adopt this means of plinth and cover. So we have adopted that method. It is also wrong to say that the stock under CAP is deteriorating; it is not so. In some cases due to the application of heat the condition under CAP is very good. In some places a lot of stock is being lifted and we are making all efforts so that more and more stocks are lifted. That is why we have told the state governments that we will be able to supply all the wheat that they need; we are meeting their demand in the case of rice also; most of their demand is being met.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की जानकारी में यह तथ्य लाना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय राजस्थान के अन्दर जहाँ कहीं भी फूड-कारपोरेशन का माल पड़ा हुआ है, उस में जो माल पोलिथीन की चद्दर से ढका हुआ है, आंधी और तूफान के कारण वे पोलिथीन की चद्दरें अधिकांश स्थानों पर फट गई हैं और अब वर्षा के कारण बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में वह अनाज खराब हो रहा है, उसको बचाने की अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था

नहीं हो पाई है और स्थिति यहाँ तक पहुँच गई है कि वह अनाज अब फूटना शुरू हो गया है। इस से पहले कि वह अनाज खराब हो जाय, क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा कदम उठावेंगे कि उस अनाज का 10 रुपया कम दाम पर बाज़ार में बेच दिया जाय? बहुत शीघ्र राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन होने वाला है—क्या आप इस सवाल को वहाँ पर भी रखेंगे, ताकि यह अनाज 10 रुपया कम दाम पर बेच दिया जाय, इस तरह से वह अनाज आप के पास से निकल जायगा, खराब होने से बच जायगा और साथ ही जो मंहगाई बढ़ रही है, उस पर भी रोक लगेगी।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर को धन्यवाद देता हूँ— उन्होंने मुझे यह जानकारी दी है कि राजस्थान में कोई ऐसा वाक्याहुआ है। इस बात की पड़ताल कराई जायगी और मुनासिब कदम उस को ठीक करने के लिये लिये जायेंगे। जहाँ तक अनाज को कम रेट पर बेचने का ताल्लुक है—ये कम से कम रेट पिछले कई सालों से चले आ रहे हैं। हम ने परचेज प्राइस 110 रुपये कर दी है लेकिन ईशू प्राइस जो 125 रुपये है, पिछले तीन सालों से उमी तरह से चली आ रही है, इसलिये इस में अभी कमी करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : वह खराब हो कर बेकार हो जायगा, अगर उस को बेच देते तो ज्यादा अच्छा था।

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : The hon. Minister says there is damage only due to leakage in the godown, in the tarpaulins. Even today in Andhra Pradesh thousands of tonnes of wheat are under the cover of tarpaulins. Those tarpaulins were imported last year. One monsoon has already gone and they have deteriorated. The second monsoon has set in. The heat under this tarpaulin has further deteriorated. I should agree with the request made by the hon. Member over there. The home Minister should reduce the price and dispose of it. Other

wise you will have to throw it out. What action he going to take in this matter ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : Wherever tarpaulins are damaged in any manner, they are replaced. This process is carried on from time to time.

श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को विदित है कि झांसी में भण्डारण की व्यवस्था बहुत खराब है। मुझे हाल ही में वहां जाने का अवसर मिला और मैंने देखा कि वहां काफी गल्ला सड़ गया है। वहां के लोगों को सड़ा हुआ गल्ला दिया जा रहा है, जिससे उन की सेहत और तन्दरुस्ती पर बुरा असर पड़ने वाला है ? क्या मंत्री जी इस बात को कोशिश करेंगे कि इस को जांच कराई जाय और जो गल्ला सड़ गया है, उस को बितरित न किया जाय ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : झांसी के बारे में अभी तक मेरे पास कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है, फिर भी मैं इस की जांच कराऊंगा। लेकिन ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि कहीं पर अगर अनाज सड़ गया है तो उस को ईशू किया जा रहा है। जहां अनाज सड़ जाता है, उस को अलग कर लिया जाता है, उस को फीड के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, ह्यूमन कंजम्पशन के लिये इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया घोखाधड़ी का एक बड़ा अड्डा बन गया है—मंत्री महोदय इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। वहां के अफसरान और गोदाम-कीपर गेहूं को चोर-बाजार में बेचते हैं और उस फैक्ट को छिपाने के लिए हजारों मन गेहूं और चावल निकाल कर बाहर डाल देते हैं जिस में कीड़े लगते रहते हैं। अभी बरसात चल रही है और वह अनाज सड़ रहा है। मंत्री जी भी इस बात को जानते होंगे। मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूं कि मैं अभी गया (बिहार) गया था। वहां पर 200 क्विंटल अनाज, 200 नहीं बल्कि 2,000

क्विंटल अनाज बाहर पड़ा सड़ रहा है और उसमें पोधे जम गये हैं। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से यह जाहूंगा कि वे बिहार के एफ०सी० आई० के गोडाउन्स के बारे में बड़ी तेजी से क्षमतापूर्वक और बुद्धिमता से परिपूर्ण जांच करवायें वहां 2,000 क्विंटल से ज्यादा अनाज बिल्कुल सड़ गया है और हजारों मन अनाज बिल्कुल बेकार हो गया है। क्या इस बारे में मंत्री जी जांच कराएंगे ? इसके अलावा जिन अफसरों की मिली भगत से अनाज की चोरी हुई है, उन को सजा देंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जहां तक चोरी का सवाल है, केस रजिस्टर होता है, केस चलता है और कई केसज में कनक्वशन भी हुई है और होती है। जहां तक बिहार में अनाज के नुकसान का ताल्लुक है, वहां पर नुकसान बहुत कम हुआ है। इसीलिए मेरे लायक दोस्त कभी 200 क्विंटल कह रहे हैं कभी 2,000 क्विंटल कह रहे हैं और जो सही फैक्ट्स हैं, उन का उन को पता नहीं है। बिहार के बारे में जो यह बताया गया है कि वहां पर काफी अनाज सड़ रहा है, ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट हमारे पास नहीं आई है।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : वहां पर बहुत ज्यादा अनाज का नुकसान हुआ है और मैं गया हो कर आया हूं। आप इस मामले की जांच करवाएं।

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I will not allow you. You won't get any more chance.

SHRI D.D. DESAI : In view of the excellent monsoon and bumper crop that will be coming forward in another two months time and in view of the existing storage problem, would the hon'ble Minister consider disposal of the foodgrains stored in CAP under the 'Food for Work Programme' to relieve extensive rural unemployment and enhance developmental activity in the rural areas?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : Sir, we have formulated a scheme which is named as 'Food for Work'. Under that scheme we are supplying some foodgrains at subsidised rates to some States where public works and maintenance of public works are going on. This is being done so that the States can give it to the workers when they are engaged on public works and maintenance in the rural area particularly.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मंत्री महोदय के पास न जाने शिकायत क्यों नहीं आती है। एफ० सी० आई० के जो गोडाउन्स हैं, उन में अनाज खुले स्थानों में पड़ा हुआ है और बाहर अनाज पड़े रहने के कारण काफी उस में से सड़ गया है। मैं आपको राजस्थान में उदयपुर की बात बताता हूँ। वहाँ पर फेयर प्राइस शाप्स से जो गेहूँ दिया जाता है, उसको खराब होने के कारण लोग खरीदते नहीं हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूँगा कि जो अनाज ह्यूमन कन्जम्पशन के लायक नहीं है, उसको वे फँकना बसन्द करेंगे या सस्ते दामों पर बेचेंगे।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जैसा मैं ने पहले बताया है, जो अनाज ह्यूमन कन्जम्पशन के फिट नहीं है, उस को इशू नहीं किया जाता है और फेयर प्राइस शाप्स द्वारा नहीं दिया जाता है। जो अनाज थोड़ा खराब होता है, उस को मिल्स को दे दिया जाता है और वह केटिल फीड के इस्तेमाल में आता है। इसलिए ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जो सड़ा हुआ अनाज है वह बाजार में जा कर बिकता है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decline of Nitrogen and Phosphate Fertilizers in Madras

*628. **SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for decline in the production of Nitrogen and Phosphatic fertilizers in Madras Fertilizers Ltd. during 1976-77; and

(b) the extent of utilisation of capacity of the undertaking and the constraints noticed for non-utilisation of the capacity in full ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) & (b) . The production of Nitrogen and P 205 in Madras Fertilizers Limited during 1976-77 was short by 15,000 tonnes and 4,000 tonnes respectively as compared to the production in 1975-76. The capacity utilisation of the plant during 1976-77 was 78.53 per cent in the case of Nitrogen and 63.6 % in the case of P 205 as compared to the 88 per cent and 70.6 per cent respectively in the year 1975-76.

2. The shortfall in production was mainly due to the shut-down of the plant for about 36 days on account of maintenance turn around and other mechanical problems.

Steps to Reduce Consumption of Petroleum products

*629. **SHRI S.R. DAMANI** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the special efforts made during last year to reduce consumption of petroleum products ;

(b) the result they have yielded and how much saving was effected ; and

(c) the steps proposed in the current year towards further saving ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c) . A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) The following are the special steps taken to reduce the consumption of petroleum products during the year 1976-77 :—

(i) Introduction of an improved version of kerosene wick stove with a thermal efficiency of about 60% as compared to the normal thermal efficiency of about 40% to 45% in similar kerosene stoves.

(ii) Advice to State Governments to statutorily impose speed limits for passenger transport vehicles within cities and towns and on road transport vehicles, as well as to control goods and passenger vehicles with high smoke exhausts in order to achieve efficiency in diesel consumption.

(iii) Initiating studies for greater efficiency in utilisation of high speed diesel in the transport sector.

(iv) Substitution of furnace oil by coal, wherever technologically feasible.

(v) Adoption of measures for improvement of efficiency in the use of furnace oil by various units.

(vi) Issuing of detailed guidelines for energy conservation.

(b) *The results achieved and the savings effected are indicated below :—*

It is difficult to quantify the savings which will accrue as a result of (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (vi) above, although such savings will definitely take place. However, as far as furnace oil is concerned it is estimated that around 2,90,000 tonnes were saved as follows :—

Through fuel efficiency measures :	50,000 tonnes
Through switch over to coal :	240,000 tonnes
TOTAL :	2,90,000 tonnes

(c) *Steps proposed to be taken during the current year towards effecting further savings—*

During 1977-78, the following steps are proposed to be taken :—

Furnace oil Conservation :

(i) Extension of fuel efficiency service;

(ii) Promotion of the programmes of switch-over to coal in other industrial units.

Diesel Oil Conservation :

(i) Implementation of diesel economy plans;

(ii) Undertaking diesel conversion studies in one diesel locoshed in the Railways.

Technical Information Services :

(i) Issuing monthly Technical Information Service Bulletins for wide dissemination to industrial and transport undertakings.

(ii) Production of a documentary film on diesel conservation for being displayed to general public, and technical training films on furnace oil and diesel conservation measures.

गलत वितरण के कारण कोयले के लिये बैगनों की कमी

* 630. श्री श्याम सुन्दर सोमानी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयले की ढुलाई के लिये अपेक्षित संख्या में बैगन उपलब्ध न होने के कारण उत्पादन और वितरण व्यवस्था में रुकावट पैदा हो रही है तथा इससे कृत्रिम कमी पैदा हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या इसका कारण बैगनों की कमी है या उनके वितरण की गलत नीति है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) और (ख) : जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Steps taken to bring Normal Functioning in Railways

*632 SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the relaxation of certain rules governing the discipline of Railway employees has resulted in indiscipline in the functioning of the railways;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to bring the Railways to normal functioning; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS PROF. MADHU DANDVATE (a) No Sir. There has been no relaxation either in the Railway Services (Conduct) Rules or in the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Award of Tender for M.T.P. (Railways)
Calcutta**

***633. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to states:

(a) whether before awarding the tender for Section '10' of Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways), Calcutta, reasonable opportunity was offered to all the tenderers;

(b) whether several objections were raised against the decision of the said tender committee and the same were ignored; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being proposed to undo the injustice done in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Open tenders were invited for Section 10 of the R.T.S. line in Calcutta. While the tenders were under examination, it was decided to make some changes in the design to reduce the depth of excavation etc., which resulted in a saving of about 8% in the estimated cost. All those of the original tenderers who were still keeping their offers open were asked to quote for the revised design. Thus an opportunity was extended to all those tenderers who had evinced interest in the work to quote for the revised design.

After receipt of the quotations for the revised design, clarifications were sought from only those tenderers who were considered capable of executing the work and, after negotiations, the work was awarded to M/s National Building Construction Corporation, a Government of India Undertaking, whose offer was the lowest.

Some representations were received on behalf of one of the tenderers whose offers was not considered on grounds of lack of capacity to execute the work, and these were given due consideration.

Foreign Owned Drug Companies

***634. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the foreign owned drug companies that have not diluted their equity; and

(b) what steps are being taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) and (b) : The reduction in the

foreign equity holdings of foreign drug manufacturing firms is governed by the following two provisions :—

(a) By Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Under this Section companies engaged in the production of items specified in Appendix I of the Industrial Licensing Policy of February, 1973 are required to reduce foreign equity holding to a level not exceeding 74%. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals appears in Appendix I and hence the foreign drug manufacturing companies are required to reduce their foreign equity holdings to a level not exceeding 74%, the actual level depending on the nature of their total activities. In the case of 100% export-oriented units, a foreign equity participation of more than 74% can, however, be allowed on the merits of each case.

(b) By the scheme of dilution of foreign equity announced by the Government in February, 1972. This applies to companies having foreign holdings exceeding 51% who apply for expansion based on additional capital investment. The dilution formula is as follows :—

Companies with foreign holdings exceeding 75 percent will raise 40 per cent of the estimated cost of expansion, by issue of additional equity capital (inclusive of premium, if any to Indians only; the corresponding proportions for companies with foreign holdings exceeding 60 per cent but not exceeding 75 per cent, and those with foreign holdings exceeding 51 per cent but not exceeding 60 per cent will be 33½ per cent and 25 per cent respectively.

The question whether the general F.E.R.A. regulations should be applied to the drug industry is under the separate examination of the Government and decisions on all cases covered by Section 29 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have been held in abeyance till a final decision is taken by Government on Hathi Committee Recommendations.

Conditions for diluting foreign equity holdings as per the dilution formula indicated in para (b) are invariably being imposed while granting Industrial Licences to foreign majority companies for expansion in their manufacturing activities involving additional investment in land, Buildings and plant and machinery.

A statement showing the names of the drug manufacturing firms; licences No. and date and the condition of dilution of foreign equity imposed and present position there of is enclosed.

Statement

Sl.	Name of the Party	Industrial Lic. No. & date	Condition of dilution of foreign equity imposed and present position
1	2	3	4
1	M/s Glaxo Lab., Bombay	L/23447/72- 5-8-72	Ch. III dt. Prior to grant of this industrial licence a condition, <i>inter-alia</i> was imposed that the company should be indianised to the extent of 25%. The present foreign equity participation in this company is 75%.
2	M/s. Boots Co. (I) Limited, Bombay.	[L/22/483/73- 21-9-73	Ch. III dt. The industrial licence granted has been subject to the condition that the party shall dilute their foreign equity as per dilution formula if additional investment would be required for implementation of the project. The party was granted this licence for the manufacture of following items :— 1. Brufen Tablets —30 million (based on bulk Nos. drug Ibuprofen) 2. Ibuprofen —6 tonnes The party were permitted to manufacture Brufen tablets based on imported bulk drug for 2 years and thereafter they were to base this item on their own manufacture of Ibuprofen. The party in 1975 has represented to increase their capacity of Ibuprofen from 6 tonnes p. a. to 15 tonnes p. a. which is under consideration.
3	M/s. Smith Kline and French.	L/32/434/73- 21-9-1973 (COB)	Ch. III, dt. A condition was imposed in the cob licence that in respect of expansion proposals for manufacture of bulk drugs, the company should dilute its foreign holding in accordance with the Min. of Finance (DEA) Press Note dated 19-2-72. In any case, the foreign holding should be diluted to a level of 60% within a period of 2 years from the date of this licence. The party submitted an application for grant of an industrial licence in 1974 for certain bulk drugs. Licence is yet to be granted. Foreign equity will be diluted after grant of licence for bulk drugs.

1	2	3	4
4	M/s Grimault Lab.	II. 24/74 (COB) dt. 24-1-74	Company must reduce its foreign equity to the level of 60% within a period of 2 years. The company has recently brought down their foreign equity to 40%. Reserve Bank of India has also accorded the necessary permission to the party in June, 1977.
5	M/s Alkali & Chem. Corpn.	CIL : 372(74) dt. 4-12-74	A condition was imposed that the direct holding should not exceed 51% and both direct and indirect foreign equity should not exceed 60%. This has been effected.
6	M/s Pfizer Limited.	CIL:169(76) dt. 24-4-76	Licence granted to the party is inter alia, subject to the condition that the company will dilute their foreign equity as per dilution formula. M/s Pfizer Ltd., Bombay are under obligation to reduce their foreign equity participation to the level of 60% from the existing 75.25%. The party have been granted extension for a period upto Dec., 1977 for diluting their foreign equity to the level of 60% on the understanding that increased Indian participation should be achieved through additional capital investment and not through dis-investment by the non-resident holder which would have led to repatriation of over Rs. 1 crore in foreign exchange.
7	M/s Abbott Lab. (I) Pvt. Limited.	CIL: 179(76) dt. 7-5-76	A condition was imposed that the company will dilute their foreign equity to the level of 60%, within a period of three years from the date of issue of this industrial licence. However, the party have surrendered the licence.

Electrification between Vijayawada and Madras-Arkonam

(b) when will it be completed?

*635. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of electrification of railway line between Vijayawada and Madras-Arkonam lines has been taken up; and

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The work of electrification of Madras-Vijayawada and Madras-Trivellore sections only has been taken up and is in progress. The work is expected to be completed in 1979-80. There is, at present, no proposal to electrify Trivellore-Arkonam section.

New Railways Line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati Via Jogighopa

*636. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to construct a railway line from Bongaigaon via Jogighopa-Goalpara to Gauhati on the south bank of Brahmaputra is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, when do Government expect to take a decision?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). Surveys for the construction of (i) Jogighopa/Pancharatna-Dudhnai-Darangiri and (ii) Gauhati-Dudhnai rail links, which together provide rail link between Bongaigaon and Gauhati via Jogighopa, have recently been completed and the survey reports are under examination. Decision regarding the construction of this rail link will be taken after the examination of survey reports is completed.

Supply of Mobile Oil to Farmers at Reduced Prices

*637. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give relief to the farmers by reducing price of Mobile oil which is required for the machines used for irrigation purposes and the price of which has been increased considerably; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

गत दो वर्षों के दौरान माल की धोखे से डिलीवरी लेना

*638. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों में जाली रेलवे रसीदें दिखाकर रेलवे से धोखाधड़ी से माल की डिलीवरी लेने की घटनाएं हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी बार और क्या इन घटनाओं से रेलवे कर्मचारी भी सम्बद्ध थे; और

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान इस प्रकार के क्रमशः 36 और 18 मामलों की सूचना मिली है। इन मामलों में 28 रेल कर्मचारियों के शामिल होने की रिपोर्ट भी मिली है ।

(ग) एक विवरण ममा पटन पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

इस प्रकार की धोखाधड़ी को रोकने के उद्देश्य से, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हिदायतें मौजूद हैं कि :

(1) रेलवे रसीद की पुस्तकों को भंडार में रखने के लिए वैसे ही प्रबन्ध किए जाने चाहिए जैसे रोकड़, तथा पैसे से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली अन्य पुस्तकों के लिए किए जाते हैं और रेलवे रसीद तैयार करने वाले कर्मचारियों को रेलवे रसीद की पुस्तकों के दिये जाने की विधि का कड़ाई से नियंत्रण किया जाना चाहिए :

(2) मुद्रणालयों तथा मुख्य भण्डार डिपुओं में सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी प्रबन्धों की विशेष रूप से देखभाल की जानी चाहिए ।

(3) प्रत्येक माल गोदाम का या पार्सल कार्यालय में रेलवे रसीद पुस्तकों को एक मनोनीत जिम्मेदार कर्मचारी की अभिरक्षा में रखा जाना चाहिए तथा उसकी अभिरक्षा में

रखी गयी रेलवे रसीद पुस्तकों में से किसी रेलवे रसीद पुस्तक या उसके किसी पन्ने का खो जाना एक गम्भीर दण्डनीय मामला समझा जाना चाहिए।

(4) प्रत्येक पुस्तक के प्रत्येक पन्ने पर बीजक पुस्तक की छपाई का महीना और वर्ष निरपवाद रूप से दिखाया जाना चाहिए।

(5) थ्रू बीजकों को डाक द्वारा भेजने के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान नियमों को कड़ाई से लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

(6) जब किसी मूल्यवान परेषण अर्थात् कोई परेषण जिसका मूल्य लगभग 1,000 रुपये से अधिक हो की सुपुर्दगी के लिए किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति द्वारा मांग की जाए जिसे स्टेशन कर्मचारी न जानते हों तो उसकी सुपुर्दगी उस समय तक न की जाए जब तक कि रेलवे रसीद का थ्रू इनवायस से मिलान न कर लिया जाय। यदि थ्रू इनवायस उपलब्ध न हो तो स्टेशन कर्मचारियों को पार्टी से अनुरोध करना चाहिए कि वह अपनी पहचान किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति से कराए जिसे स्टेशन के कर्मचारी जानते हों। यदि वह ऐसा करने से मना करे तो सुपुर्दगी केवल तभी की जाए जब स्टेशन मास्टर सुपुर्दगी लेने वाले व्यक्ति की सदाशयता से संतुष्ट हो जाए। यदि आवश्यक हो, तो सुपुर्दगी करने से पहले माल के बकिंग विवरण की पुष्टि के लिए माल भेजने वाले स्टेशन को तात्कालिक टेलीग्राम भेजा जा सकता है।

(7) स्टेशन मास्टर को ऐसे परेषणों की सुपुर्दगी में होशियार रहना चाहिए जो ग्राम तार पर उनके स्टेशन पर प्राप्त होने वाले परेषणों की किस्म के न हों।

(8) पर्यवेक्षण निरीक्षकों के लिए स्टेशनों पर बार-बार जाना, आकस्मिक जांच करना, कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षित करना तथा सही कार्यविधि का अपनाया जाना सुनिश्चित करना अपेक्षित है।

(9) समय-समय पर जारी किये जाने वाले अनुदेशों के अनुपालन में लापर-वाही बरतने वाले कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए तथा गलत सुपुर्दगी के मामलों में अप्रमाणिक पार्टियों को परेषणों की सुपुर्दगी में सम्मिलित कर्मचारियों की जिम्मेदारी तुरन्त ठहरायी जानी चाहिए तथा उनके विरुद्ध समुचित कार्यवाई की जानी चाहिए।

Road-Rail Accident between Nagrota Bagwan and Palampur

*639. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a road-rail accident took place on 9th June, 1977 at Paror-Dhira Naura road between Nagrota Bagwan and Palampur near a rail crossing ;

(b) if so, the details of the accident ;

(c) what compensation has been given to the affected persons ; and

(d) whether the Government propose to put a gate there to prevent recurrence of such accidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : (a) to (c). On 8-6-1977 a bus dashed against the post of an unmanned level crossing between Nagrota and Palampur stations, resulting in obstruction of the railway track and side collision with approaching train No. 1 PBJ passenger. Six bus passengers sustained only trivial injuries. No compensation is payable in such cases.

(d) No, Sir.

Waiving of Wharfage and Demurrage Charges

*640. SHRI BATESHWAR HEM-
RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of indiscriminate waiving of wharfage and demurrage charges by the Commercial Officers of Allahabad Division were reported and investigated by the Vigilance Branch of the Northern Railway during the last five years;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether any guideline has been laid down by the Railway Administration in cases of waiver of demurrage and wharfage charges together with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(b) Details of complaints are as under:

1. Shri J. P. Yadav, M.P., complained about Shri Dev Sharma, ACS/Allahabad. Malafides in this case were not established. Hence the case was closed by the Railway Board on 15-1-73 with the advice of C.V.C.
2. C.B.I. complained about Shri S. N. Mukherjee, ACS/Allahabad. The allegations in this case remained unsubstantiated. Hence the case was closed by the Railway Board on 3-1-1977 with the advice of Central Vigilance Commission.
3. Shri B. C. Mohiley of Bharat Sewak Samaj, Allahabad complained through Railway Board about Shri S. N. Mukherjee, ACS/Allahabad. The allegations in this case remained unsubstantiated. Hence the case was closed by the Railway Board on 23-3-1977 with the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission.

(c) The following detailed instructions have been issued by the Railway Board's office to be strictly observed by the railway officers while granting waiver of wharfage and demurrage charges.

"(i) The necessity for the waiver of demurrage/wharfage charges either in full or in part depending on the merits and circumstances of each case is fully appreciated.

(ii) Demurrage/wharfage charges are not considered as sources of revenue to the railways but are more in the nature of penalties imposed, so as to induce the rail users to take appropriate action to unload the goods from wagons and remove them from the railway premises, within the free time allowed.

(iii) There can be no yardstick of a quantitative nature which can be prescribed and discretionary element will always be there in such cases. No hard and fast rules or rigid guidelines can be laid down for exercising these discre-

tionary powers of waiver. However, the following important aspects and circumstances should be taken into consideration while waiving these charges:

- (a) the need to sustain and attract traffic to the Railways and to assist in the marketing efforts;
- (b) the nature and the value of the goods in relation to the freight and wharfage/demurrage due;
- (c) the amount likely to be recovered, if the goods are not taken delivery of and as a consequence of which the same has to be disposed of by public auction as per rules;
- (d) the extent of damage or deterioration the goods might have suffered;
- (e) the extent of delay in transit;
- (f) the cause for delay in unloading or taking delivery of goods and extenuating circumstances, if any;
- (g) the local conditions at a particular station;
- (h) whether the circumstances under which the wharfage or demurrage charges accrued were really beyond the control of the consignor or the consignee;
- (i) the size of the goods shed and its vulnerability for congestion if the goods are not removed, leading to operating restrictions on this ground; and
- (j) railway's inability to grant delivery on Indemnity Note for want of wagon labels or invoice not received at the destination station."

The above aspects are not exhaustive and there can be other commercial considerations, which may have to be kept in view while waiving the wharfage/demurrage charges.

In cases, where the amount foregone is in excess of 50% of the discretionary powers vested in the authority waiving the wharfage and/or demurrage charges, the reasons for waiver should be recorded in brief.

These instructions have again been reiterated and clarified to the Zonal Railways for being followed by the Railway Officers.

इटारसी-नागपुर रेलवे लाइन का**दुहरा किया जाना**

* 641. श्री सुभाष ग्राहजा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इटारसी-नागपुर रेलवे लाइन को दुहरा बनाये जाने की क्या स्थिति है जिसका सरकार द्वारा पहले ही अनुमोदन किया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) क्या उस पर अगले तीन वर्षों में कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) और (ख) इटारसी-नागपुर खण्ड की 298 कि० मी० की कुल लम्बाई में से 55 कि० मी० को पहले ही दोहरा कर दिया गया है। शेष भाग में, यातायात की तात्कालिक मांग को पूरा करने के लिए वैकल्पिक सुविधाओं का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है।

Utilisation of gas for manufacture of fertilizers

* 642. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of finding of large gas reserves particularly in Bassein structure near Bombay and also because of the availability of gas from Bombay High, Government have formulated its strategy to use this gas for manufacture of fertilizers and save substantial outflow of foreign exchange for their import;

(b) whether Government have appointed a Committee to examine the various alternative and economics of the use of this gas; and

(c) if so, what are the findings of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). The quantity of the associated gas expected to be available from the Bombay High and North Bassein off-shore fields is likely to be of the order of about 3.8 to 4.0 million cubic metres per day. In February 1975, the Government had set up a Working Group to recommend measures for the optimal utilisation of the Bombay High oil and associated gas. The Working Group suggested the fractionation of the associated gas and putting the different gas fractions to appropriate uses such as using the methane fraction for manufacturing fertilizers, the ethane/propane fractions for manufacturing petro-chemicals, the propane/butane fractions for supply to domestic consumers as LPG etc. Consultants have been appointed to study the feasibility and desirability of setting up new petro-chemical units based on the appropriate fractions as also the possibility of these gas fractions being utilised by the existing petro-chemical units. A decision would be taken after the Consultant's final recommendations are received and studied. However, considering the fact that the most profitable utilisation of gas is in the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers, certain decisions have been taken to convert the existing Trombay I and Trombay II units of the F.C.I. which are presently based on naphtha, to use gas. Similarly, Trombay V unit of the F.C.I. which is under implementation would also use gas.

Calculations have shown that after meeting the requirements of the Trombay I, II and V units, some more gas may be available which can be used for setting up new fertilizer units. Further, ONGC has discovered free or non-associated gas in the South Bassein structure. Although the discovery is yet to be fully appraised by drilling some more assessment wells the preliminary indications are that substantial quantities of free gas may be available from this structure.

In the revised V Plan, provision has been made for four new fertilizer projects, two in 1977-78 and two in 1978-79. It is proposed to locate one of these four projects in the North Eastern Region where, associated gas would be available in requisite quantities when ONGC's fields attain their optimum levels of production. Two of the remaining three projects may be established at a place south of Uran and the other one in Gujarat.

Since the setting up and the commissioning of new fertilizer and petro-chemical units would involve some time, the

Working Group also mentioned the possibility of supplying gas, as an interim as well as a balancing arrangement, for power generation.

यान्त्रिकी और इलैक्ट्रिकल विभागों का डीजल ग्रुप में विलय

* 643. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

श्री भागीरथ भंडार :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यान्त्रिकी और इलैक्ट्रिकल विभागों का भारतीय रेलवे के यान्त्रिकी विभाग के अन्तर्गत काम कर रहे डीजल ग्रुप में विलय किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के इस से प्रभावित होने वाले कर्मचारियों ने इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया है ;

(ग) क्या इस विलय से उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वरिष्ठता और तकनीकी काम के पहलुओं की जांच कर ली गई है ;

(घ) क्या सम्बद्ध मजदूर संघों की सहमति प्राप्त कर ली गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो रेलवे बोर्ड के पत्र सं० ई० (एच० जी०) 1-74 पी० एम० 1/61, दिनांक 12 अप्रैल, 1974 और (एच० जी०) 1-76 पी० एम० 1-14 दिनांक 17 जुलाई, 1976 का क्या अभिप्राय है ; और क्या सरकार का उसे रद्द करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) : (क) से (ङ). अप्रैल 1974 और जुलाई 1976 में जारी किए गए आदेशों में, रेलों के मुख्यालयों तथा मंडलीय, दोनों स्तर के डीजल शेडों में लोको पक्ष के और बिजली रेल इंजन

तथा बिजली गाड़ी कार शेडों में यान्त्रिक पक्ष के प्रभावशाली नियंत्रण और प्रबन्ध का उल्लेख है। उपर्युक्त निर्णय के विरोध में, पश्चिम रेलवे को छोड़कर, कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

पदोन्नति की वर्तमान सरणि को जारी रखने की रेल प्रशासनों को अनुमति दी गई है। एक डीजल बिजली रेल इंजन के विद्युत संचार और बिजली उपस्कार के रख रखाव के लिए जिन अनुरक्षण कर्मचारियों का समर्थन किया गया था उन्हें डीजल संगठन में बने रहने अथवा बिजली विभाग में वापसी के लिए एक विकल्प दिया गया है, विकल्प देने वालों को क्रमबद्ध अन्तराल पर छोड़ने के लिए व्यवस्था कर ली गई है। किसी अवसर पर इन आदेशों में कोई संशोधन करने का कोई अवसर नहीं आया है क्योंकि यह समझा जाता है कि इन आदेशों में प्रशासन तथा समस्त कर्मचारियों का हित सुरक्षित है।

Contract with Foreign Firms for Construction of Fertilizer Plants

*644 SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
NAIR :

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has entered into any contract with foreign firms for the construction of Fertilizer plants in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The contracts entered into by Fertilizer Corporation of India with foreign firms are mainly for the import of process know-how, engineering data, equipment and services not available in India.

Problems faced by the Pharmaceutical Industries, Bombay

4782. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received in the first week of June, 1977 a representation in regard to problems faced by the Pharmaceutical Industries, Bombay; and

(b) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. A joint letter dated 7-6-1977 from Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India and Pharmaceutical and Allied Manufacturers' and Distributors' Association Limited, two associations of the Drug Industry, has been received by the Government. They have expressed fresh views on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee about the pricing policy for drugs, etc. They have also met the Minister and the Secretary in this connection. Their views have been noted.

Electrification of Delhi-Jhansi Railway Line

4784. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the amount spent during the last two years on electrification of railway lines ;

(b) whether proposal for electrification of Delhi-Jhansi section is under consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) Year	Amount spent on electrification
1975-76	20.10 crores
1976-77	17.00 crores (As per Budget Estimates)

(b) and (c). Yes. Electrification of Delhi-Jhansi section has been tentatively included in the Budget for 1977-78. Planning Commission have been approached for accord-

ing their final clearance to the execution of the project. The electrification of Delhi-Jhansi section is estimated to cost Rs. 39 crores and is expected to be completed in early 1980s depending upon funds availability.

मुपील से फारबिसगंज तक रेल लाइन

4785. श्री महेन्द्र नारायण सरदार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुपील से फारबिसगंज तक रेल लाइन न होने से जनता को हो रही कठिनाइयों की उन्हें जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो क्या वह मुपील से फारबिसगंज तक रेल लाइन बिछाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेंगे और यदि हां, तो कब तक ;

(ख) सम्पूर्ण पूर्णिया जिले का क्षेत्रफल कितना है और उसमें कितनी मील रेल लाइन बिछी हुई है ; और

(ग) क्या पूर्णिया जिले में रेलवे का विस्तार क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन का स्पष्ट उदाहरण नहीं है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) : (क) मुपील से फारबिसगंज तक मीटर लाइन रेल सम्पर्क पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है तथा उसे यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) . रेलवे तंत्र के काम की योजना जिलेवार नहीं बनाई जाती । लेकिन पूर्णिया जिले का कुल क्षेत्रफल 7990 वर्ग कि० मी० है और इस जिले में रेलवे लाइन की कुल लम्बाई लगभग 190.0 कि० मी० है ।

More Wagons for Transportation of Coal

4786. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) the number of wagons supplied by the Railways for carrying coal during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for short supply of wagons for carrying coal during last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to acquire more wagons in future with a view to augmenting the transportation of coal to different places ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) Number of wagons supplied during the last three years are as under :

Year	Total No. of wagons supplied in Broad Gauge four-wheel-ers.	Average daily four-wheel-ers.
1974-75	30,59,065	8381
1975-76	33,92,820	9270
1976-77	34,43,410	9434

(b) There has been no short supply of wagons for carrying coal after the May, 1974 strike.

(c) Acquisition of wagons for transport of coal as also other commodities is arranged according to needs of traffic.

राधनपुर और हारोज के बीच रेल लाइन

4787. श्री चौधरी मोतीभाई आर० :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राधनपुर और हारोज के बीच रेल लाइन के निर्माण के कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार की यह नीति है कि नई रेल लाइनें अधिकांशतः पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में बिछाई जायें और यदि हां, तो ऐसी नई रेल लाइनों पर निर्माण कार्य के कब तक शुरू होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) :

(क) और (ख) : देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नई लाइनों के निर्माण की आवश्यकता के संबंध में सरकार को जानकारी है और ऐसी कई लाइनों के निर्माण तथा सर्वेक्षण का काम पहले से ही शुरू किया हुआ है। वर्ष 1969 में राधनपुर-हारोज मीटर लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कराया गया था लेकिन परियोजना का काम इसलिए शुरू नहीं किया गया क्योंकि यह अर्थ-क्षम नहीं पायी गयी थी।

Double line from Vizianagaram to Titilagarh

4788. SHRI GIRIDHAR
GOMANGO : Will the Minister of
RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have decided to double the line from Vizianagaram (AP) to Titilagarh (Orissa) to cater to the needs of the area;

(b) if so, when the survey will be completed and finalised for doubling the line; and

(c) what is the outlay kept for the survey in this financial year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :
(a) and (b) : A preliminary Engineering-Traffic survey for doubling of Vizianagaram-Titilagarh line is in progress and is expected to be completed during the current financial year. A decision on the project will be taken after the survey report becomes available.

(c) Rs. 79,000/-.

Payment to Doctors during Internship and preference in appointment of House Surgeons

4789. SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that doctors doing internship for one year in the Central Railway Hospital, New Delhi are not paid any stipend nor even any conveyance or meal allowance ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether in the matter of appointment of House Surgeons, these Doctors who had done honorary internship for one year are not given any preference, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps which he proposes to take to set matter right ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Railway Hospitals are non-teaching hospitals. It is only to meet the demand of the increasing number of student doctors, the Indian Medical Council had recognised the Railway Hospitals and these institutions provide facilities for their training.

(c) and (d). The Interns who complete their term and obtain the degree are considered along with other full-fledged degree holders for appointment as House Surgeons in the Railway Hospitals.

Surprise raids conducted in Allahabad Division

4790. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of surprise raids conducted under the supervision of Senior Divisional Commercial Superintendent/Assistant Commercial Superintendents, Northern Railway, Allahabad, to detect ticketless travelling on the Division during the period January, 1975 to May, 1977;

(b) the details of amounts realised from ticketless passengers together with expenditure incurred by the Division on such raids; and

(c) whether it is proposed to continue surprise raids to detect ticketless travellers to maintain the figures of earnings on Allahabad Division ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : (a) During the period 1-1-1975 to 31-5-1977, 2219 checks were conducted under the personal supervision of Senior Divisional Commercial Superintendent and Assistant Commercial Superintendents, on Allahabad Division of Northern Railway.

(b) Separate figures of results of individual ticket checking drives and the expenditure involved therein are not maintained. However, during the period 1-1-1975 to 31-5-1977, 68,821 cases of irregular travel were detected and a 1928 LSD—3.

sum of Rs. 14.52 lakhs was realised as railway dues. As a result of concentrated drive against ticketless travel, the average monthly sale of tickets which stood at 26.35 lakh tickets a month during 1975 rose to 38.08 lakh of tickets per month during 1977.

(c) Yes.

Appointment of Shri A. Swaminathan as Managing Director of H.O.C.L.

4791. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri A. Swaminathan was appointed as Managing Director of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. from 2nd June, 1975 for a period of three years;

(b) whether after the appointment of Shri Swaminathan as Managing Director many a senior officer, such as Factory Manager, Production Manager, Secretary, Administration Manager and other officers preferred to leave Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.; and

(c) whether Government propose to enquire the reasons which made so many senior officers to leave the organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After Shri Swaminathan joined the particulars of the officers who were in service before he had joined and left HOC are furnished below :

(i) Shri P. L. Kehre, Production Manager, left on 31-1-1976. No reasons were indicated by him. It is however understood that he left on his own accord for starting his own business.

(ii) Dr. P. N. Pandit, Factory Manager, left on 10-1-1977. It is understood that he resigned since he had a better offer from a Joint Sector Project..

(iii) Shri P. J. Kishinchandani, Secretary and Administration Manager left on 14-4-1977 for taking up a better post in the Bharat Refineries Ltd.

(iv) Shri S. K. Ghosh, Plant Manager, left on 31-8-1975 of his own accord. It is understood that he joined Durgapur Chemicals Ltd. Durgapur as Production Manager.

(c) No, Sir.

Seismic survey of Basins of Continental Shelf

4792. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Seismic survey of basins of the Indian Continental Shelf is going on :

(b) if so, names of the foreign countries whose technical assistance has been sought in this regard ; and

(c) the progress in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is as under :

(i) Seismic surveys have been carried out in off-shore Bombay, Kutch, Bengal-Orissa, Andaman & Nicobar islands and Coromandal coast.

(ii) Limited amount of regional seismic profiles have been carried out in the remaining parts of the Indian Continental Shelf.

(iii) The aforesaid surveys have been carried out by the ONGC's own seismic survey vessel 'Anewshak' and by contracting survey vessels from USSR, America and France.

(iv) Seismic traverses off the Western Coast were also conducted by a survey vessel of Shell International Petroleum Maatschappij N. V. of Netherlands ; this did not involve any payment.

(v) Seismic survey of the remaining off-shore areas of the shelf is proposed to be carried out by using 'Anewshak' and by contracting survey vessel (s), if necessary.

बिहार में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर डकैती जबर्दस्ती छीन-छान, हत्या तथा जेब कतरने की बारदातें

4793. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में उन स्टेशनों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान

डकैती, जबर्दस्ती छीन-छान, हत्या, जेब कतरने तथा ठगी की बारदातें अधिक हुई हैं ;

(ख) असुरक्षा की इस गंभीर स्थिति को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या उपाय किये गये हैं और आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि रेलवे स्टेशनों पर रेलवे पुलिस और पेशेवर जेबकतरो तथा ठगों के बीच मिली-भगत है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पानी पिलाने के लिए नियुक्त व्यक्ति

4794. श्री राघवजी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 में ग्रीष्मकाल के दौरान रेलवे प्लेटफार्मों पर पानी पिलाने के लिये कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये और उन्हें कितना मासिक वेतन दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या पानी पिलाने के लिये नियुक्त किये गये इन व्यक्तियों की संख्या देश के सभी स्टेशनों के लिये पर्याप्त है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन पानी पिलाने वालों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर स्थायी नौकरियां देने का है जो लगातार तीन बार नियुक्त किये गये थे और जिनका काम संतोषजनक पाया गया था ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Parcel Handling Contract at Allahabad

4795. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that parcel handling contract at Allahabad Station was awarded in 1960 to the Railway Station Porters' Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd.;

(b) whether the contract was awarded on a final lump-sum basis per month binding both on Railway and the Society;

(c) whether Rs. 25,000/- has been retained from the monthly lump-sum paid to Society between September, 1975 and April, 1977 by the Railways as the security deposit;

(d) whether the lump-sum paid to the Society per month includes wages of workers, supervision charges and other statutory obligation to be met by the Society as per Law; and

(e) if so, its break-up in details?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Only wages of 110 men at the rate of Rs. 5.50 per day per man with 1/6th rest giver strength have been considered for arriving at the monthly subsidy.

(e) The break up of the monthly subsidy is as under :

Rs.

(i) Wages of 110 men . 18,150.00

(ii) Cost of rest givers at 1/6th of (i) . 3,025.00

Total : 21,175.00

Direct Train from Delhi to Sikar

4796. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that at present only one through coach between Delhi and Sikar is attached to 91 Up and 18 Up trains which is inadequate to cope with the number of passengers between Delhi and Sikar;

(b) whether he is also aware that important places like Pilani and Khetari are located near Chirawa, a station on the Sawai-Madhopur-Loharu section; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to run a direct train between Delhi and Sikar on the pattern of 91 Up and 93 Up trains, and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) There are two through service coaches viz one composite I and II and one 3-tier-cum-2-tier sleeper running between Delhi and Sikar.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Parity in issue of Post-Retirement Passes between different Classes of Officers.

4797. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that class I Railway Officers, after completion of 15 years of service are entitled to the issue of one set of Complimentary Post-Retirement Passes;

(b) whether in the case of other Railway Officers in Class II, III and IV an official is required to complete 20 years of service before becoming eligible for the grant of one set of such passes;

(c) whether any representations have been received by the Railway Board to bring at par the Class II, III and IV officers with Class I officers in the matter; and

(d) if so, the decision taken or proposed to be taken in the matter to reduce the disparity between the two sets of Railway employees keeping in view the Government commitment for a Socialistic pattern of Society?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Employees in Class I, II and III have to complete 20 years of service before they are eligible for Post-retirement passes. In the case of Class IV staff they have, however, to complete 25 years service, before they are eligible.

(c) and (d) : Representations have been received from retired class IV Railway employees and organised labour to grant

them post-retirement complimentary passes on the same scale as admissible to retired class III staff. The matter has been considered but in view of the fact that the scale of post-retirement complimentary passes to retired class IV staff has been recently liberalised, and it would affect the travelling public no further liberalisation is considered justified.

जयपुर से उदयपुर तक सुपर एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी का चलाया जाना

4798. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर (राजस्थान) के ऐतिहासिक तथा पर्यटन के महत्व को देखते हुए जयपुर से उदयपुर तक एक सुपर एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) :

(क) फिलहाल नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Corruption in reservation units

4799. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that considerable inconvenience and harassment are caused to bonafide and genuine passengers wanting to travel by fast and express long distance trains for want of proper, efficient, honest and serviceable reservation departments at the more important railway stations throughout the country ;

(b) whether Government are further aware that a lot of corruption takes place on this count at various reservation units ;

(c) Whether a number of such trains carry empty berths while the intending travellers are refused proper reservation facilities ; and

(d) if so, the prompt corrective steps being taken to remedy and improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). A few complaints of inconvenience and harassment to bonafide passengers wanting to travel by fast and long distance express trains, have been received. Cases of malpractices in reservation by anti-social elements and Railway staff have also come to the notice of the Railway Administration.

(c) A few berths are found vacant due to last minute cancellations, passengers holding reserved accommodation not turning up on the train, berths earmarked/booked for passengers entraining from intermediate stations. Against last minute cancellations, the passengers can only be booked at the train timing and not in advance. However, the waitlisted passengers are accommodated on priority against such cancelled reservations.

(d) The following corrective steps have been taken to provide better reservation service to the passengers :

(i) Efforts are made to reduce the gap between demand and supply by introducing new trains, augmenting the loads of existing trains, extending their runs, increasing the frequency of weekly/biweekly trains and running holiday specials on important routes to clear the traffic.

(ii) The time-limit for advance reservation has been made six months at all stations and by all trains to avoid blocking of accommodation by anti-social elements and providing wider choice to the bonafide passengers for planning rail journeys in advance.

(iii) Reservation procedures and arrangements at important stations have been streamlined by opening additional booking windows, reservation counters etc. to afford better service to the passengers.

(iv) Checking activities have been intensified with the help of anti-fraud squads, vigilance organisation G.R.P. and R.P.F. to detect anti-social elements and Railway staff indulging in malpractices regarding reservation. Strict action is taken against the defaulters to improve upon matters.

Scheme of Plastic Industry to provide one million jobs

4800. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA "

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plastic industry has prepared a scheme to provide jobs to a million people in case Government help them with the required raw material;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked them to submit their proposal in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have agreed to provide the raw material to the plastic manufacturers to enable them to implement their scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No such proposal has been received so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में रेलवे अण्डर ब्रिज का निर्माण

4801. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाहदरा, दिल्ली में श्यामलाल डिग्री कालेज के सामने रेलवे अण्डर ब्रिज बनाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पुल का निर्माण कब प्रारंभ हुआ था, यह कब पूरा हुआ था, उसके निर्माण पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) :

(क) जो हां, इस स्थान पर एक निचला सड़क पुल रेलवे द्वारा दिल्ली प्रशासन के लिये बनाया गया है। निचले पुल के पहुंच मार्ग का निर्माण जो दिल्ली प्रशासन को करना था, अभी बाकी है।

(ख) रेलवे के हिस्से के कार्य का निर्माण जून 1972 में प्रारंभ किया गया था और वह मई 1976 में पूरा हुआ था। इसके निर्माण पर रेलवे ने 2.90 लाख रुपये खर्च किये थे।

भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री द्वारा तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों की भर्ती

4802. श्री राम निहार रोकेश :

श्री सुशील कुमार धारा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-77 की अवधि के दौरान, जब श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी रेल मंत्री थे, सीधी भर्ती द्वारा तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये ;

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान टी० आई० एस० के पदों पर कितने व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया और उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के थे ; और

(घ) अगर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों को नहीं भरा गया हो तो तो वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा उन्हें कब तक भरे जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) :

(क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Amount earmarked for amenities to passengers at Railway Stations

4803. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money earmarked annually during the last three years for providing amenities to passengers at various railway stations in various zones of Railways; and

(b) the actual amount spent for the purpose and the amount which remained unspent during that period?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF.) MADHU DANDAVATE: (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Amount earmarked for amenities of passengers at Railway Stations.

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Railway	1973-74			1974-75			1975-76		
	Budget Estimate, (Voted)	Revised Estimate	Actuals	Budget Estimate (Voted)	Revised Estimate	Actuals	Budget Estimate (Voted)	Revised Estimate	Actuals
Central	43.73	39.60	38.72	31.29	29.13	25.61	23.10	18.11	21.11
Eastern	35.00	37.04	36.37	41.87	36.86	36.80	13.43	8.48	9.37
Northern	55.00	50.77	45.10	42.61	34.53	36.62	54.24	73.99	1,03.52
Northeastern	12.00	14.93	12.38	21.16	14.22	17.06	51.57	95.18	98.50
Northeast Frontier	14.03	13.25	11.80	6.72	3.67	5.00	5.41	5.40	5.48
Southern	47.00	39.38	27.59	42.84	29.03	30.31	23.23	20.24	25.27
South Central	25.00	18.66	19.99	24.68	19.97	17.71	14.34	13.00	11.83
Southeastern	23.00	18.77	16.69	18.51	12.70	18.86	13.12	9.11	11.07
Western	44.60	1,22.02	83.26	29.09	22.27	32.53	16.22	37.73	63.11
Railway Board	1,00.73*			70.54*			66.03*		
Total	4,00.09	3,74.42	3,00.90	3,29.31	2,65.38	2,20.50	2,80.74	2,81.24	3,49.26

(*) These figures are included in the various Zonal Railways' Revised Estimates and Actuals.

पश्चिम रेलवे में रेलगाड़ियों का बन्द किया जाना

4804. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में कोयले की कमी व अन्य कई कारणों से कितनी रेल-गाड़ियां बंद कर दी गई हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से अब तक कितनी रेल-गाड़ियां चालू कर दी गई हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार शेष बंद रेल-गाड़ियों को चलाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में कोयले की कमी के कारण नवम्बर, 1977 से विभिन्न चरणों में शाखा लाइन की 343 गैर-महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों को रद्द किया गया था ।

(ख) 274

(ग) रद्द की गयी शेष गाड़ियों को फिर से चलाने के लिए यातायात की दृष्टि से कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

गुजरात में उर्वरक कारखानों में उत्पादन

4805. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात में किन कारखानों ने किन किस्मों के उर्वरकों का उत्पादन किया और वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान किस-किस किस्म के उर्वरकों का कितना उत्पादन होगा ;

(ख) गुजरात के उर्वरक कारखाने देश की कितनी जरूरत पूरे करते हैं ;

(ग) उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करने के लिए कौन सी कंपनियां किन स्थानों पर कारखानों की स्थापना कर रही हैं और इन कारखानों में कब उत्पादन शुरू होगा और उनके द्वारा किस प्रकार के उर्वरकों का कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन किया जाएगा ; और

(घ) उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करने के लिए गुजरात में स्थापित अथवा स्थापित किये जाने वाले कारखानों/कंपनियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि के अनुदान अथवा ऋण दिये हैं अथवा दिये जाने का निर्णय किया है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री

(श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है ।

(ख) 1977-78 के दौरान गुजरात स्थित एककों द्वारा न्यूट्रियन्ट के रूप में 3.53 लाख मी० टन नाइट्रोजन और 1.76 लाख मी० टन पी₂ ओ का उत्पादन किये जाने की परिकल्पना की गई है जबकि नाइट्रोजन का कुल अनुमानित उत्पादन 22 लाख मी० टन और पी₂ ओ का कुल अनुमानित उत्पादन 7.2 लाख मी० टन है और नाइट्रोजन के लिये कुल 31.30 लाख मी० टन और पी₂ ओ के लिये 8.71 लाख मी० टन की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया गया गया है ।

(ग) मैसर्स गुजरात नरबदा घाटी फर्टिलाइजर कंपनी द्वारा भड़ौच जिले में एक उर्वरक प्रायोजना की स्थापना की जा रही है । इस प्रायोजना की क्षमता यूरिया के रूप में 243,000 मी० टन नाइट्रोजन की होगी और इसके 1979-80 तक पूरा होने की आशा है ।

(घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जायेगी ।

बिबरण

गुजरात राज्य में उर्वरक कम्पनियों द्वारा उत्पाद-वार उत्पादन को दर्शाने वाला बिबरण पत्र

(उत्पादन 000 मी० टन में)

कम्पनी/उर्वरक	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
आदर्श केमिकल्स एण्ड				
फर्टिलाइजर, उदना				
सिंगल सुपर फोस्फेट	35.5	18.7	43.0	45.0
2. पाउशाक लिमिटेड, बड़ौदा				
सिंगल सुपर फोस्फेट	20.6	4.0	14.0	20.0
3. अनिल स्टाच प्रोडक्ट्स, भावनगर				
सिंगल सुपर फोस्फेट	13.4	4.8	16.0	20.0
4. गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी, बड़ौदा				
यूरिया	267.0	263.0	272.0	270.0
डी०ए०पी०	58.0	53.0	66.0	65.0
अमोनियम सल्फेट	129.0	111.0	164.0	163.0
अमोनियम सल्फेट फोस्फेट		20.0	12.0	15.0
5. इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोऑपरेटिव कान्डला/बलौल				
यूरिया	19.0	203.0	267.0	285.0
एन० पी० के० 24:24:0		46.0		
एन० पी० के० 22:22:11		9.0		
एन० पी० के० 10:26:26	14.0	3.0	55.0	100.0
एन० पी० के० 12:32:16	16.0	72.0	248.0	325.0

Increase in Reservation quotas from and to Baroda

4806. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will The Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a good number of people including Hon'ble Members of Parliament from Gujarat who travel by the Rajdhani Express and other daily Delux and fast trains running between Delhi and Bombay, get in and get down at Baroda and then make onward journeys in Gujarat since the metre gauge travel between Delhi and Ahmedabad is terribly time-consuming;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the reservations quotas on these trains from and to Baroda;

(c) whether there is proposal to provide fast connecting trains at Baroda for onward travel to Ahmedabad and/or Surat on the above mentioned trunk lines between Delhi and Bombay; and

(d) if so, broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). An analysis of traffic moving from Ahmedabad to Delhi via Metre Gauge and via Vadodara on Broad Gauge has revealed that bulk of passengers are travelling via Metre Gauge route, the same being cheaper.

Adequate quota has been provided at Vadodara and at Ahmedabad for passengers travelling to Delhi on Broad Gauge route.

(c) and (d). Suitable connecting trains already exist for travel between Ahmedabad and Delhi via Vadodara.

K.K. Express

4807. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum distance restrictions for travel by K.K. Express;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Railway authorities in Kerala are not issuing tickets at no other stations than Trivandrum Central to places like Vijayawada, Nagpur, Itarsi etc.; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to rectify this position?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE). (a) As 125 Dn/126 Up Kerala-Karnataka Express trains, have been introduced, to cater mainly

to long distance traffic, on these routes, instructions have been issued for regulating passenger traffic on these trains as under:

In the Down direction i.e. from Trivandrum Central/Bangalore to New Delhi, Bangalore/Trivandrum Central stations book passengers for Nagpur and beyond. Quotas have been allotted to the intermediate stations viz. Quilon, Kottayam, Ernakulam Jn., Trichur, Olavakkot, Coimbatore, Erode, Salem, Renigunta, Vijayawada etc. book passengers to the extent of quotas allotted to them observing a distance restriction of 600 Kms. Bangalore and Trivandrum Central stations also book passengers for the above mentioned intermediate stations to the extent of quota allotted to each of them. In the last lap of journey which is Jhansi for Delhi bound train, passengers are booked to the extent of accommodation available, on arrival of the train at the platform in order to make full use of the available accommodation in the train.

In the Up direction i.e. from New Delhi to Bangalore/Trivandrum Central, New Delhi station books passengers for Vijayawada and beyond. Quotas have been allotted to intermediate stations. These intermediate stations viz. Jhansi, Bhopal, Nagpur, Vijayawada etc. book passengers to the extent of quotas allotted to them observing a distance restriction of 600 Kms. New Delhi station also book passengers for the intermediate stations to the extent of quotas allotted to each of them. In the last lap of journey which is Renigunta for the portion of the train going to Bangalore and Coimbatore for the portion of the train going to Trivandrum Central, passengers are booked to the extent of accommodation available, on arrival of the train at the platform in order to make full use of the available accommodation.

(b) A few complaints to this effect have been received from the public and through the Press.

(c) Southern Railway has been asked to reinforce and clarify the instructions as contained in (a) above to stations on that Railway for proper and strict compliance to eliminate complaints from the public.

Plan for constructing a Fertilizer plant called 'Narmada Valley'

4808. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to construct a fertilizer plant called "Narmada Valley" in the District of Barooach of Gujarat; and

(b) If so, the progress made in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Messrs. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Co. Ltd. have been granted an Industrial Licence for setting up of a fertilizer plant in Broach District of Gujarat for the manufacture of 5,94,000 tonnes of urea per annum. The Company has already acquired land and has made arrangements for water, power and other infrastructure facilities. The Company has also entered into agreements with foreign firms for the purchase of equipment, know-how, etc. for the ammonia and urea plants.

Posts of Superintendents lying vacant in the Office of District and Sessions Judge, Delhi

4809. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of Superintendents are sanctioned in the office of District and Session's Judge, Delhi;

(b) how many of them have been lying vacant and since when; and

(c) the reasons for not filling up these posts for a long time?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Delhi High Court, there are three sanctioned posts of Superintendents in the Office of District and Session's Judge, Delhi. Two of these posts are lying vacant since May 14, 1974. These two posts were created in December, 1971 and were filled up after interviewing the candidates and considering their respective seniority and merit *vide* orders of the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court dated 5-4-1972. However, one of the applicants filed a writ petition against the said appointments. A Division Bench of the Delhi High Court which heard the case, set aside the said appointments *vide* its judgment dated 14-5-1974 on the ground that the Chief Justice was not competent to make the appointments and that these should be made afresh. Thereafter, it became necessary to frame rules governing the appointment and conditions of service for the post of Superintendent. Pending finalization of these rules, no appointments could be made to the said posts.

पेट्रोल टैंकर में आग लग जाने से मालगाड़ी और डीजल इंजन का जल जाना

4810. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून, 1977 में कोटा स्टेशन से तीन किलोमीटर दूर चंबल पुल के पास पेट्रोल टैंकर में आग लग जाने से मालगाड़ी और डीजल इंजन बुरी तरह जल कर नष्ट हो गये थे ; यदि हां, तो इस अग्निकांड में घन जन की हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इस दुर्घटना का क्या कारण है और इसके लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की पुनरावृद्धि रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) :

(क) जी हां । कोई जन हानि नहीं हुई अथवा किसी भी व्यक्ति को चोट नहीं आई । रेल परिसम्पत्ति को लगभग 14,87,533 रु० की क्षति का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(ख) जांच समिति के निष्कर्ष के अनुसार, यह दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुई थी । उत्तरदायी पाये जाने वाले कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई प्रारंभ कर दी गई है ।

ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए, रेल प्रशासन ने कर्मचारियों में सुरक्षा की भावना जाग्रत करने के लिये एक व्यापक अभियान आरंभ किया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि वे सुरक्षा नियमों का उल्लंघन नहीं करते हैं ।

Late running of Express trains during June, 1977

4811. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the late running of most of the Express trains has increased during June, 1977;

(b) whether Government have made any investigation or survey in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) steps taken to maintain regular schedule?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE).

(a) No.

(b) to (d). The Zonal Railways watch and scrutinise the punctuality performance of passenger carrying trains at all levels on day-to-day basis. A large number of long distance important trains are also being watched at the Railway Board's level on daily basis. The cases of avoidable detentions are taken up immediately and followed up by remedial action. Close liaison at appropriate level is also being maintained with the State Governments in order to check the incidence of alarm chain pulling and other such unsocial and miscreant activities.

An analysis of the performance of Mail/Express trains made has revealed that the punctuality of these trains has improved during the month of June, 1977 as compared to May, 77.

Progress on on-shore and off-shore oil Prospecting

4812. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the account of the progress made during the year 1976-77 in regard to on-shore and off-shore oil prospecting in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Orissa; and

(b) the facts about the programme for oil prospecting in these four States?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The requisite information is as under:

On-Shore

West Bengal: Geological/seismic surveys continued to be carried out in various parts of the State. The deep well drilled at Bakultala on testing did not indicate presence of hydrocarbons. Another well drilled in the Galsi area on testing also did not indicate hydrocarbons.

Assam: Geological/seismic surveys were carried out in various parts of the State by the ONGC. A total of 27 wells were drilled by the Commission on ten structures. Of these, 15 proved to be oil bearing, 6 were found to be dry and the remaining 6 were under test.

Exploratory/development drilling was continued by Oil India in its Mining Lease areas in Assam. During the year 8 wells were drilled.

Tripura: Geological mapping was done in the State. Drilling continued at two wells in Baramura area.

Orissa: No prospecting for oil was done in Orissa.

Off-Shore

Drilling of an exploratory well in West Bengal-Orissa off-shore was completed during 1976-77 but the well had to be abandoned as a dry well.

(b) The requisite information is as under:

On-Shore

West Bengal: Geological and geophysical surveys and drilling operations in the State are continuing; one rig will be in operation in Galsi area and another on the Diamond Harbour structure during 1977-78. A total of 4000 mts. is planned to be drilled by these rigs during 1977-78.

Assam: Oil prospecting by the ONGC in the State is continuing. Ten deep drilling rigs will be in operation in Assam during 1977-78. Besides continuing drilling at the existing ten structures, three new structures are to be taken up for drilling; total meterage planned during 1977-78 is 70,000 mts.

Exploratory/development drilling in its Mining Lease areas in Assam will be continued by Oil India Limited.

Tripura: During 1977-78, drilling of two wells at Baramura is continuing. One more rig has been deployed in this area. Drilling of a deep well at Gojalia is likely to commence towards the end of 1977-78. A total of 9340 mts. are planned for drilling during this year.

Off-Shore

The data obtained from the surveys conducted in West Bengal-Orissa Off-shore and from two exploratory wells drilled there are being re-evaluated by the ONGC on the results of which would depend the action to be taken for further oil exploration in this basin.

मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी

4813. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी अथवा उनके गुडविल होल्डर देश भर में पिछले 103 वर्षों से 289 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर 381 बुक स्टाल चला रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस कम्पनी के गुडविल होल्डर मैसर्स वनर्जी बन्धु अपनी आय के 50-60 प्रतिशत में से 8 प्रतिशत बुक स्टाल वेंडर को तथा 2 1/2 प्रतिशत रेलवे बोर्ड को देने हैं और उन्होंने लगभग 41 प्रतिशत शुद्ध लाभ पर एकाधिकार प्राप्त कर लिया है ;

(ग) क्या मैसर्स वनर्जी बन्धु ने दिल्ली स्टेशन के 17 बुक स्टाल वेंडरों को हटा दिया है, जिनमें से एक की भूख से मृत्यु हो गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस कम्पनी के एकाधिकार को समाप्त करने और शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की सहकारी समितियों को लीज देकर सैकड़ों बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने का है ; और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु तंडवते) :

(क) जी हां। उनके 275 स्टेशनों पर 380 बुक स्टाल हैं।

(ख) 31 से 32.9 प्रतिशत की कुल आमदनी में से मैसर्स व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी ने पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान (i) 11.3

से 13 प्रतिशत बुक स्टाल के एजेंटों को उनके कमीशन के रूप में (ii) 2.5 प्रतिशत रेलों को रायल्टी के रूप में (iii) 7.53 से 8.96 प्रतिशत बुक स्टालों के अनुरक्षण पर खर्च, मूल्य ह्रास आयाकर आदि (iv) 7.7 से 9.6 प्रतिशत खर्च कार्यालय स्थापनाओं पर, 0.36 से 0.54 प्रतिशत लाभांश के रूप में बकाया को छोड़कर, भुगतान किया।

(ग) दिल्ली में वर्तमान बुक स्टाल एजेंटों द्वारा 13 वेंडरों की छंटनी कर दी गयी थी। इन 13 में से बहाली के लिए उपलब्ध 10 को 1-7-1977 से पुनः वापस ले लिया गया है। किमी वेंडर की भूख से मृत्यु हुई है इसकी जानकारी इस मंत्रालय को नहीं है।

(घ) स्टेशनों पर मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी के अलावा बुक स्टालों के ठेके, मैसर्स हिगिनबोथाम्स प्रा० लि०, मैसर्स गुलाब सिंह एण्ड संस, बड़ी संख्या में बेरोजगार स्नातकों, उनके हिस्सेदारों, एसोशियेशनों और सहयोगियों तथा अन्य ठेकेदारों जिनमें खैरानी परोपकारी संगठन जैसे सर्व सेवा संघ, गीता प्रेस आदि शामिल हैं, को दिए गए हैं। मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी और अन्य दो बड़े बुक स्टाल के ठेकेदारों के ठेके दिसम्बर, 1984 में समाप्त होने वाले हैं। बेरोजगार स्नातकों और बुक स्टाल के दूसरे ठेकेदारों के कार्य और प्रतिक्रिया के आधार पर, उचित समय पर निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में
इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच
स्थापित करना

4814. श्री महीलाल : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व सरकार ने लखनऊ के अतिरिक्त पश्चिमी जिलों में इलाहाबाद

उच्च न्यायालय की दूसरी बेंच स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया था;

(ख) क्या लोक सभा के चुनाव अभियान के दौरान भूतपूर्व राज्य मंत्री श्री शाहनवाज खां के चुनाव अभियान में तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी के चुनाव अभियान से कई चुनाव सभाओं में इस निर्णय की घोषणा की गई थी; और

(ग) क्या वर्तमान, सरकार का विचार इस निर्णय को मानने का है और यदि हां, तो यह बेंच कब और कहाँ स्थापित की जायेगी ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार ने ऐसा कोई विनिश्चय नहीं किया था ।

उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना में
हुआ खर्च

4815. श्री हरगोबिन्द वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कार्य कर रहे उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ है ; और

(ख) यह धनराशि किन स्रोतों से प्राप्त हुई और इसकी क्या शर्तें हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही हैं और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

Cases of Dacoity and Looting in running Trains in 1977

4816. SHRI KACHRULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of Railway be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of dacoity and looting in running trains during the year 1977 upto date;

(b) the amount of property involved and the loss sustained by the Railways;

(c) the number of persons killed or injured as a result of dacoity and looting in the running trains during that period; and

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the injured or the kins of those killed persons and if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) There were 30 cases of dacoity and 78 cases of looting in running trains during the year 1977 upto 30-6-1977.

(b) Rs. 2,99,394/-.

(c) Three persons were killed and 41 persons were injured.

(d) No

न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पद और उच्च न्यायालय तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में अनिर्णित पड़े मामले

4817. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) न्याय विभाग की वर्ष 1976-77 की रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित न्यायाधीशों के 56 रिक्त पदों में से कितने पदों पर प्रत्येक न्यायालय में अब तक नई नियुक्तियां कर दी गई हैं ;

(ख) प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 जून 1977 तक कितने और पद रिक्त हुए हैं;

(ग) 1 जुलाई, 1977 को विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों के पदों की स्वीकृत संख्या कितनी थी और उनमें से कितने भर दिये गए हैं और कितने अभी रिक्त पड़े हैं;

(घ) प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित होने के बाद दिसम्बर, 1976 को समाप्त होने वाली और मार्च, 1977 को समाप्त होने वाली तिमाहियों

के दौरान कितने मामलों का निपटान किया गया और कुल कितने नये तथा पुराने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े थे; और

(ड) इन मामलों का द्रुतगति से निपटान करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं अथवा किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय की 1976-77 की रिपोर्ट के पैरा 85 (2) में उन नियुक्तियों की जो की गई है, संख्या 56 बताई गई है और उसमें यह भी बताया गया है कि ये नियुक्तियां उच्चतम न्यायालय और प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में किन रिक्त स्थानों के प्रति की गई है। 1 अप्रैल, 1977 को उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में रिक्त पदों की संख्या क्रमशः 64 और 2 थी।

(ख) 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 30 जून, 1977 के बीच उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों के 6 पद रिक्त हुए हैं।

(ग) इस संबंध में एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(घ) दिसम्बर, 1976 और मार्च, 1977 को समाप्त होने वाली तिमाहियों के दौरान संस्थित किए गए, निपटाए गए और लम्बित मामलों के आंकड़ों उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, दिसम्बर, 1976 को समाप्त होने वाली छमाही के दौरान उच्च न्यायालयों में संस्थित किए गए और निपटाए गए मामलों,

और उच्च न्यायालयों में 31-12-1976 को लम्बित मामलों के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :

संस्थित किए गए मामले : 2,43,781

निपटाए गए मामले : 2,32,909

लम्बित मामले : 5,64,007

उच्चतम न्यायालय के संबंध में वर्ष 1976 में और वर्ष 1977 में 30-4-1977 तक ऐसे मामलों के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :

1976-1977

(30 अप्रैल तक)

संस्थित किए गए मामले 8,254 3,981

निपटाए गए मामले 7,734 3,320

लम्बित मामले 14,109 14,770

(31-12-76 को) (30-4-77 को)

(ड) मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के संबंध में कार्यवाही करने का काम मुख्य रूप से उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय का है। कुछ उच्च न्यायालयों के सामने यह कठिनाई रही है कि रिक्त पद भरे नहीं गए हैं। बकाया मामलों की संख्या कम करने की दृष्टि से सरकार निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही कर रही है :—

(i) उच्च न्यायालयों में वर्तमान रिक्त स्थानों को शीघ्र भरने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ii) जहां कहीं आवश्यक होगा, उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों की संख्या में वृद्धि की जाएगी।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	न्यायालय का नाम	मंजूर पद-संख्या		वास्तविक पद-संख्या		रिक्त स्थान	
		स्थायी	अपर	स्थायी	अपर	स्थायी	अपर
		न्याय- धीश	न्याया- धीश	न्याया- धीश	न्याया- धीश	न्याया- धीश	न्याया- धीश
	उच्चतम न्यायालय	14	—	12	—	2	—
	†उच्च न्यायालय :						
1	इलाहाबाद	40	7	34	2	6	5
2	आंध्रप्रदेश	18	3	17	2	1	1
3	बम्बई	27	8	24	3	3	5
4	कलकत्ता	33	7	29	7	4	—
5	दिल्ली	15	6	15	—	—	6
6	गोहाटी	8	—	7	—	1	—
7	गुजरात	14	4	12	1	2	3
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3	—	3	—	—	—
9	जम्मू-कश्मीर	4	2	3	2	1†	—
10	कर्नाटक	14	3	12	—	2	3
11	केरल	13	3	12	3	1	—
12	मध्य प्रदेश	20	3	19	—	1	3
13	मद्रास	16	6	14	2	2	4
14	उड़ीसा	7	1	7	1	—	—
15	पटना	18	9	18	7	—	2
16	पंजाब और हरियाणा	17	6	15	—	2	6
17	राजस्थान	10	4	10	1	—	3
18	सिक्किम	2	—	2	—	—	—
		279	72	253	31	26	41
	†आस्थगित	351		284		67	

उत्तर रेलवे में डाक्टरों की तदर्थ नियुक्ति के बारे में नियम

4818. श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में डाक्टरों की तदर्थ नियुक्ति के बारे में क्या नियम हैं और क्या ये नियुक्तियां किसी अधिकारी द्वारा की जाती हैं या किसी समिति द्वारा;

(ख) यदि ये नियुक्तियां किसी अधिकारी द्वारा की जाती हैं तो वह कौन हैं और यदि किसी समिति द्वारा की जाती हैं तो उसके सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं; और

(ग) क्या तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए डाक्टरों की सेवाएं समाप्त करने के बारे में कोई नियम है अथवा यह सब नियुक्ति अधिकारी की इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) चिकित्सा सेवाओं में व्यवधान से बचने के लिए तनिक भी देर किए बिना अल्प सूचना पर रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए डाक्टरों की तदर्थ नियुक्तियां कां जाती हैं। इस प्रकार नियुक्त किए गए उम्मीदवारों के लिए न्यूनतम बुनयादी अर्हता रखना तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित आयु सीमा के अनुरूप होना अपेक्षित है। ये नियुक्तियां महाप्रबन्धक द्वारा की जाती हैं।

(ख) रेलवे का महाप्रबन्धक नियोजन प्राधिकारी होता है।

(ग) जब संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चुने गए उम्मीदवार सेवा में आते हैं तो उन्हें सर्वप्रथम उन डाक्टरों के बदले लगाया जाता है जिनकी नियुक्ति तदर्थ आधार पर होती है तथा जो संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के सम्मुख उपस्थित होने के तीन अवसर मिलने पर भी नियोजित हो पाने में विफल होते हैं उनके बाद तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त अन्य सहायक चिकित्सा अधिकारियों की सेवा, सेवा काल

की अवधि के क्रम में, समाप्त की जाती है, और इस क्रम में कनिष्ठतम व्यक्ति पहले हटाये जाते हैं।

110 Crores Savings of Foreign Exchange in Fertilizers

4819. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly Rs. 110 crores of foreign exchange was saved through increased production of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilisers in 1976-77;

(b) if so, the reason for this increase in production; and

(c) what steps are being taken to see that this increase in production continues in 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in production during 1976-77 is accounted for by factors such as improved performance of the units in operation as a result of better availability of inputs, improved production and maintenance management, labour management relations etc. and the commissioning of new fertilizer plants.

(c) During the year 1977-78 the production is expected to be 22 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 7.2 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 as against the production of 19 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 4.8 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 during 1976-77. Production performance of the companies is being monitored on a continuous basis and necessary measures are being taken to identify and remove constraints limiting production.

Survey for Oil

4820. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of all the oil bearing structures in the country will be completed by 1978;

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved in the survey and the total oil explored as a result thereof; and

(c) the countries who helped in conducting the oil survey in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Geological and geophysical surveying, drilling, re-interpreting the geology and conducting further surveys with more refinements are all continuous processes and no time limit can, therefore, be assigned for their completion nor can an estimate of total expenditure be given. According to prognostic assessment made by the Indo-Soviet team last year, the geological reserves of the country may be around 6,000 million tonnes of oil. As a result of exploration operations conducted so far, about 1600 million tonnes of geological reserves have been located of which about 350 tonnes fall in the category of recoverable reserves. Out of this, about 80 million tonnes have been produced leaving a balance of about 270 million tonnes as recoverable as on 1-1-1976.

(c) Equipment and personnel from a number of countries have been utilised for oil exploration in the country. These include Canada, USA, USSR, Romania, Italy, Hungary, France, U.K. etc.

Deputationists to other Ministries enjoying facilities of Passes

4821. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway employees on deputation to other Ministries for more than three years on transfer are entitled to enjoy the same facilities such as complimentary passes as available to other Railway employees; and

(b) if so, the period upto which the facilities are provided?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The Railway employees during the period of deputation to non-Railway Department are granted Privilege Passes/PTOs on the same scale as admissible to serving Railway employees for the tenure of the post to which they are deputed. Where the deputation of the railway servant is extended beyond the normal period of tenure, such railway servant will be allowed passes as applicable to him on post retirement scale. Where one does not qualify for any pass with reference to his service under the post retirement scale, he is allowed, as a special case, during the rest of the period of deputation, at the lowest scale applicable to his class on retirement.

1928 L.S.—4

Demands of Railway Employees at the time of Strike in 1974

4822. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the demands made by Shri George Fernandes on behalf of the Railway employees at the time of the strike in 1974; and

(b) which of them have been accepted and which have been rejected by the Government after March, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Shri George Fernandes, as the convener of the National Co-ordination Committee for Railwaymen's Struggle, forwarded to the then Minister for Railways in March, 1974 a copy of the Resolution adopted at the National Convention of Railwaymen on 27-2-74 contained the following demands:—

(a). All Railwaymen be treated as industrial workers with full trade union rights including the right to negotiate.

(b). The working hours of Railwaymen shall not exceed eight hours per day.

(c). There shall be job evaluation of all railwaymen through a scientific system to be followed by their reclassification—regardation with the need-based minimum wage as the wage for the lowest-paid worker.

2. Pending the completion of job evaluation and reclassification, immediate parity in wages with those of workers in the Central Undertakings, viz. HMT, BHEL, HSL, NAL, etc.

3. Bonus at the rate of one month's wages for the year 1971-72 and 1972-73.

4. Decasualisation of all casual railwaymen and their confirmation in service with all benefits given to them with retrospective effect.

5. Adequate and subsidised foodgrains and other essential commodities through departmentally-run shops.

6. All victimisation cases should be withdrawn.

(b) During the negotiations prior to May 1974 strike a common ground on the following points was being evolved though no formal agreement was concluded—

1. Mentation of Miabho's Award in toto.

(ii) Cadre review and upgradation of Class III and Class IV Staff.

(iii) Job Evaluation within the framework of the Pay Commission's recommendations.

(iv) Appointment of a Committee to go into anomalies arising as a result of Pay Commission's recommendations.

(v) Certain policies with regard to employment of casual labour.

(vi) Opening of fair-price shops in railway colonies housing more than 300 families.

After the May 1974 Strike there was no progress on the remaining demands.

Rail Connection for Panna

4823. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Panna, the capital of erstwhile princely State, is not connected by any railway line; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) Yes.

(b) A survey was carried out for construction of a railway line from Salia to Panna in 1927-28 but construction was not taken up as the project was not found to be viable.

कुकिंग गैस की कमी

4824. श्री मनी रम बागड़ी : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कुकिंग गैस की भारी कमी है और सरकार ने नए गैस कनेक्शन देने पर रोक लगा दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) गैस कम्पनियों के पास 31 मार्च, 1977 तक कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन की सप्लाई के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज थे ; और

(घ) यह कमी दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख) . तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस) की दिल्ली और कुल मिलाकर सारे देश की मांग उक्त उत्पाद की उपलब्धता से कहीं बहुत अधिक है । तथापि वर्तमान एल पी जी के उपभोक्ताओं की मांग की अस्थायी कमी की अल्प अवधि को छोड़कर आमतौर से पूर्ण की जाती रही है । क्योंकि कोयाली (गुजरात) शोधनशाला की एल पी जी की कुल उत्पादन, जो दिल्ली की सप्लाई का स्रोत है, पूर्ण रूप से वचन बद्ध है । इसलिए तेल कम्पनियों ने नए गैस कनेक्शन देने पर रोक लगा दी है ।

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1977 को यथा स्थिति के अनुसार दिल्ली में विभिन्न तेल कम्पनियों के पास नए गैस कनेक्शन प्रदान करने हेतु पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या लगभग 1.07 लाख है ।

(घ) उक्त उत्पाद की उपलब्धता में अगले 2 से 3 वर्षों में सुधार होने की आशा है ।

Stoning of Madras bound Pandyan Express

4825. SHRI R. N. SWAMINATHAN: DR. HENRY AUSTIN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras bound Pandyan Express from Madurai was stoned and damaged at suburban St. Thomas Mount station on 30th June, 1977;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made in this regard and if so, findings thereof;

(d) action taken against the persons found guilty; and

(e) the total loss suffered due to this?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). When a section of mob started throwing stones on a group of persons who had taken shelter inside the Railway Station due to quarrel between the passengers and the Rikshaw Pullers over the fare some compartments of the Pandyan Express were also hit but there was no damage.

(c) and (d). A case has been registered by the G.R.P. in crime No. 750/77 u/s 129 Indian Railway Act and the same is under investigation. No arrest has been made.

(e) There was no loss.

कटीली हॉल्ट स्टेशन का खोला जाना

4826. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर रेलवे ब्रांच लाइन पर शाहजहापुर और सीतापुर के बीच कटीली हॉल्ट स्टेशन खोलने के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : उत्तर रेलवे पर शाहजहापुर और सीतापुर के बीच स्थित कटीली पर यात्री हॉल्ट खोले जाने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाई का काम किया जा रहा है। इस स्टेशन के नाम के अनुमोदन और इसके हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी में हिज्जे के बारे में राज्य सरकार और भारत के महासर्वेक्षक को इस पत्र में भेजा गया है। इसे अंतिम रूप देने के बाद उपयुक्त ठेकेदार की नियुक्ति होते ही यातायात के लिए यह हॉल्ट खोल दिया जायेगा।

Grant of Contracts to Snam Progetti of Italy

4827. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1991 on 28th June, 1977 and state:

(a) the names of those two Ministers who had granted contracts to Snam Progetti against the wishes of the officers;

(b) the total value of the contracts granted to Snam Progetti during the last three years;

(c) the irregularities committed in granting these contracts and the action taken by Government thereon;

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government against these two Ministers who have committed the irregularities; and

(e) the details of the complaints received by Government about these deals and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Contract for the Trombay V Ammonia Plant was awarded under the directions of Shri P. C. Sethi, and the contract for the Urea plant under the directions of Shri K. D. Malaviya. The decision in both the cases were taken after consultation with Shri C. Subramaniam, who was then the Finance Minister.

(b) The value of the contracts awarded to Snam Progetti during the last three years is given below.

FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

1. Contract for setting up of Urea plant of Trombay V project including Process, design package, imported equipment etc. \$10,290,000
2. Contracts for setting up of Ammonia plant for Trombay V project including supply of basic design, equipment, bulk material etc. \$20,649,315
3. For detailed engineering to be done by P & D Division of FCI, Snam is to be paid Rs. 14,665,000

Besides the amounts shown above FCI have to pay to Snam \$15,011,535 for spares, catalysts, raw materials and procurement charges etc.

INDIAN FARMERS FERTILIZERS COOP., LTD.

1. Contract for supply of technical assistance and supervision services for Phulpur project :

(i) Fees \$6,80,000

(ii) In Indian rupees for an amount corresponding to \$1,30,000

2. Contract for process and detailed engineering etc. for Phulpur Project . . . \$3,575,000

GUJARAT STATE FERTILIZER COMPANY LTD.

Contract for setting up urea plant \$15,363,500

In addition, an amount of \$ 7 million has been set apart in the contract for purchase of equipment on reimbursible basis from the foreign company in case those equipment are not available in the country. This amount includes ocean freight and procurement charges also.

(c) to (c). Government have seen the Press reports alleging that some persons received pecuniary benefit from these deals. The matter is under the preliminary examination of the C.B.I., who would take such action in the matter as is appropriate.

सांताक्रुज, सूरत और बोरीबंदर स्टेशनों पर चाय और अन्य सामान बेचने के लिए ठेके

4823. श्री नबाव सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई के समीप सांताक्रुज, सूरत, बोरी बंदर रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चाय और अन्य सामान बेचने के काम में कौन-कौन ठेकेदार लगे हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री के आदेश से कुछ नये व्यक्तियों को इन स्टेशनों पर कुछ वस्तु बेचने का ठेका दिया गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रणाली अपनाई गई तथा कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए; और

(घ) क्या निकट भविष्य में इन स्टेशनों पर नये स्टाल लगाने या पुराने ठेकों के नवीकरण के लिये नए आवेदन-पत्र मांगे जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) इस प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित किसी भी स्टेशन पर आपातकाल स्थिति के दौरान भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री के आदेश पर ठेकेदारों की नियुक्ति नहीं की गयी थी ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) इस समय इन स्टेशनों पर नये स्टालों की स्वीकृति प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । पुराने ठेकों के नवीकरण का विनिश्चय उनकी संतोषजनक सेवा को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार किया जायेगा ।

विवरण

स्टेशन	ठेकेदार का नाम	ठेका दिया जाने वाला वर्ष
सांताक्रुज	1. श्री ए स० सी० गुप्ता	1933
	2. श्री मरलीधर पाण्डुरंग	1960
	3. श्री प्रताप सिंह	1960
	4. श्री एम० के० इरानी	1965
	5. मैसर्स नीरा पाम प्रोडक्ट्स कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी— लि०	1963
सूरत	1. मैसर्स महेश कुमार एण्ड को०	1940
	2. श्री ए० के० सैयद	1958
	3. श्री छबील दास	1935
	4. श्री भगवान दास	1934
	5. श्री रतिलाल नरोत्तम दास	1933
	6. श्री जंकत राम	1933
	7. श्री नटवर लाल जे०	1933
	8. श्री मनसुख लाल	1933
	9. श्री रतिलाल नगीनदास	1933
	10. श्री भीकाजी	1931
	11. श्री ठाकुरदास जमना दास	1935
	12. श्री नटवर लाल जी०	1935
	13. श्री भगवान दास ढी०	1935
	14. श्री नटवर लाल सी०	1935
	15. श्री बोमिनदार	1935
	16. श्री ईश्वरलाल मेहता	1935
	17. श्री भगवत सिंह आर	1935
	18. श्री ए० एच० आचार्य	1960
	19. श्री नम रमन लाल एन०	1940
	20. श्री देवेन्द्र कुमार बी० अग्रवाल, बी० एस० सी० तथा श्रीमती कमल सी० जैन एम० ए० (हिस्सेदारी)	1976

स्टेशन	ठेकेदार का नाम	ठेका दिया जाने वाला वर्ष
बम्बई बी टी (बोरीबन्दर)	1. श्री आर० डी० अग्रवाल	1957
	2. श्री जे० एच० बिन्दल	1957
	3. मैसर्स ई० ए० करीम	1941
	4. श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार सी० गुप्ता	1976
	5. सर्वश्री आर० टी० परवानी तथा डी० सी० शिघ्रवानी	1976

Scheme for Freight Equalisation for Chemical Raw Material

4829 SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to work out a scheme of freight equalisation in respect of chemical raw materials emanating from Petrochemical complexes in order to boost other subsidiary industries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ten Crores Savings in Fertilizers

4830. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether India achieved Rs. 10 crores saving in fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : The additional production of nitrogen and phosphate during 1976-77 as compared to the previous years resulted in a saving of foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 110 crores to the country.

Appointment of Specialists in Railway Hospitals

4831. SHRI JENA BAIRAGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint specialists in the Railway hospitals; and

(b) if so, from which year the proposal is to be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) There is no specialist cadre of doctors on the Railways. However, doctors possessing post-graduate qualifications in specialities are recruited and utilised for that speciality.

(b) Does not arise.

Collaboration of Borax Morarji Ltd. Bombay with a Foreign Firm

4832. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Borax Morarji Limited of Bombay have collaboration with a foreign firm, if so, since when;

(b) the name of that firm;

(c) the terms and conditions of collaboration; and

(d) the position today?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS:
(SHRI H. N. BAHAGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The foreign collaboration agreement was signed on 30-5-63.

(b) M/s. Borax (Holdings) Ltd., London.

(c) The terms and conditions of the collaboration are as follows:

1. The foreign firm will invest in equity capital a sum of Rs. 13.50 lakhs (45% of the total issued equity capital). A part of this will be utilised to meet the cost of equipment (Rs. 6 lakhs) and the balance remitted to this country in cash.
2. No payment of royalty or any other fee will be made to the foreign Co. for technical know-how. However, the U.K. firm may be paid the actual cost of engineering services design, supervision etc. subject to a ceiling of 10% (ten per cent) of the total capital cost of the plant excluding land and building.
3. The U.K. Company will assist the Indian firm with purchase of raw materials at or below ruling World prices and provide technical know-how to the Indian firm free of charge to produce the items (i.e. Borax and Boric Acid) to the standard of such items manufactured at present by the U.K. company.
4. There will be no restriction on the export of the goods manufactured by the Indian firm in collaboration with M/s. Borax (Holdings), London.
5. The agreement shall remain in force until 31st December, 1999.

(d) The company has been in production since 1965.

Supply of Cooking Gas to Smaller Towns

4833. SHRI BIJOY KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the production of more and more oil indigenously the supply of cooking gas is also likely to increase;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that smaller towns are not considered for providing cooking gas facilities; and

(c) the programme of his Ministry to bring the smaller towns on the map of cooking gas supply?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI H. N. BAHAGUNA): (a) Higher availability of indigenous crude only leads to substitution of the imported crude. No improvement in the overall Cooking Gas supplies can be expected merely because of this.

(b) and (c) The overall demand for Cooking Gas in the country is much higher than the availability of the product. It has, accordingly, not been possible to provide Cooking Gas facilities in all the smaller towns. Such towns can be provided with Cooking Gas only when the availability of the product improves.

Demand for a foot overbridge connecting Elphinstone Road Station and Parel

4834. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the repeated demands in the Press for a foot-over-bridge connecting the Elphinstone Road Station of the Western Railway and Parel of the Central Railway in Bombay in view of the great peak hour rush; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b) Railway Administration is aware of such a demand appearing in Press. A proposal to provide a foot over bridge connecting Elphinstone Road on Western Railway and Parel on Central Railway is under active consideration.

पश्चिम दीक्षा के सामने गंगा नदी पर रेल पुल बनाने की योजना

4835. श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पटना (बिहार) में पश्चिम दीक्षा के सामने गंगा नदी पर एक रेल पुल निर्माण करने की योजना तैयार की गई थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्माण-कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडोबते) : (क) और (ख) कानपुर-इलाहाबाद-मोकामा-मग़ेर के बीच गंगा पर एक रेल पुल के निर्माण के लिए इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है। कई स्थानों में से पटना के पास एक स्थान की विस्तारपूर्वक जांच की गयी है। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की तकनीकी पहलुओं का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

Technical collaboration agreement signed by IDPL for the import of penicillin technology with Italian company;

4836. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technical collaboration agreement was signed by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited on December 6, 1976 for the import of penicillin technology with Italian company involving Rs. 1.86 crores;

(b) whether the deal was signed in such a rush that IDPL did not even invite global tender;

(c) whether the first instalment of payment against the agreement has already been made to the Italian firm in February 1977 whereas the technology is yet to arrive the Indian shores;

(d) whether this delay is causing a loss of Rs. 15 lakh a month to India; and

(e) if so, why Government are not taking the concerned people to task?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A technical collaboration agreement was signed by Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) with M/s Farmafin of Italy for supply of technical know-how and strain for manufacture of Penicillin G Potassium on 6-12-1976, involving total payment of US \$4 lakhs.

(b) IDPL approached various parties in USA, UK, Japan, Italy, USSR, Switzerland, Sweden and West Germany

with whom the possibility of obtaining technical know-how and strains existed, through correspondence as well as by sending Delegation of experts during 1974-1975 and 1976. Based on the techno-economic assessment, the contract was finally entered into with M/s Farmafin of Italy on 6-12-1976. The agreement was subject to the approval of the Government.

(c) to (e) Under the terms of Agreement the payment of fees was to be made against an irrevocable Letter of Credit. The 1st instalment of US \$60,000 was payable on the effective date of agreement and payment of second instalment of US \$120,000 was linked to the transfer of technical know-how documents and strain. The first and the second instalments were paid on the 4th February and 7th June 1977 with the approval of Government. Delivery of the technical know-how documents and strain for Penicillin G Pot has been received as per agreements on 31st June 1977. On the implementation and stabilisation of new technology and strain, the production of Penicillin G pot would increase by Rs. 63 lakhs per month. The question of taking any person to task does not arise.

मैसर्स एग्रीकल्चर एंड फर्टिलाइजर
मारोशी रोड, मेरोल, बम्बई-59 में
उर्वरकों का उत्पादन

4837. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाह : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स एग्रीकल्चर एंड फर्टिलाइजर मारोशी रोड, मेरोल, बम्बई-59 में उर्वरकों का उत्पादन हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके एजेंटों को उर्वरक मालाई न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं : और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जाएगी।

Conversion of Salem-Bangalore line into Broad Gauge Line

4838. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert Salem-Bangalore line into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to convert Salem-Bangalore metre gauge line into broad gauge at present.

Poisoning and robbery between Kharagpur and Cuttack in Express trains

4839. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the incidents of frequent malicious poisoning and robbery between Kharagpur and Cuttack Railway Stations in Express trains of South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the actions being taken thereafter or the actions proposed to be taken to stop such incidents?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes. There were two incidents in 1976 vide Government Railway Police Station, Balasore case No. 61 dated 29-6-76 under Section 302/328/379 IPC and Government Railway Police Station, Bangalore case No. 69 dated 19-7-76 under Section 328/379 IPC and one case in 1977 with Government Railway Police Station, Balasore case No. 47 dated 29-5-77 under Section 328/379 IPC. The police submitted charge-sheet against five persons in case No. 61 and against two persons in case No. 69. Case No. 47 dated 29-5-77 is still under Police investigation.

(b) In order to prevent such crimes, escorting have been introduced and surprise raids are being organised in Express and Mail trains under supervision of Senior Police Officers between Kharagpur and Cuttack.

बाराबंकी समस्तीपुर लाइन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कार्य का रुक जाना

4840. श्री उपसेन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बाराबंकी-समस्तीपुर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कार्य लकड़ी के स्लीपरों की कमी के कारण रुक गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना के रुक हो जाने से हजारों मजदुर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डावते) :

(क) से (ग) : बाराबंकी-समस्तीपुर के आमान परिवर्तन परियोजना के निर्माण का कार्य पूरे जोर-शोर से चल रहा है और चालू वर्ष में इस परियोजना के लिए 8 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इस परियोजना के लिए 67,000 लकड़ी के स्लीपर पहले ही प्राप्त हो चुके हैं और आशा है कि मानसून के पश्चात् और अधिक स्लीपर प्राप्त होंगे। मुख्य निर्माण परियोजनाओं पर कर्मचारियों की संख्या में ऋतुओं के अनुसार सामान्य कमी-बेशी की जाती है।

Tata proposal for a big Fertilizer project

4841. SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tatas had proposed a big fertilizer project a few years earlier but Government did not approve of it; and

(b) whether Tatas have revived their proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Messrs Tata Chemicals Ltd. were granted a letter of intent in 1970 for setting up a fertilizer plant at Mithapur. The letter of intent was subsequently revalidated upto 31-12-1973 but the party did not proceed with the implementation of the project and the letter of intent lapsed.

Messrs Tata Chemicals Ltd. have not revived the proposal so far.

पालनपुर से डीसा के बीच स्थानीय रेलगाड़ी

4842. श्री चौधरी मोतीभाई क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में पालनपुर से डीसा के बीच चलायी जा रही स्थानीय रेलगाड़ी कब से बन्द की गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि इस रेलगाड़ी के बन्द हो जाने से इस क्षेत्र में पूरे सत्रह घण्टे तक कोई अन्य रेलगाड़ी उपलब्ध नहीं है ; और

(ग) क्या लोगों द्वारा किये गये अनुरोध को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार इस रेलगाड़ी को तुरन्त फिर से चालू करने और इसे पालनपुर से महेसाना तक और डीसा से राधनपुर तक बढ़ा देने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) यह गाड़ी कम यातायात होने तथा मंडलीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति के परामर्श से 1-9-1976 से बन्द कर दी गयी थी।

(ख) दो क्रमागत ट्रेनों के बीच का अन्तराल पालनपुर से 15½ घंटे का तथा डीसा से लगभग 13 घंटे का है।

(ग) जी नहीं। इस जोड़ी गाड़ी का उपयोग कम हो रहा है इसलिए ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं है।

Survey for New Line to connect Koraput with Parvatipuram

4843. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry issued the instructions to start the survey of new Railway line to connect Koraput (Orissa) and Parvatipuram (A.P.) in current financial year;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken by the department so far and the proposed financial outlay released so far; and

(c) when the survey will be started and tentative time fixed for the completion of the report for final approval?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for construction of a new line from Koraput to Salur/Parvatipuram has been included in this year's budget. The anticipated cost of the survey is Rs. 8 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for the survey for the year 1977-78. The Survey work will be taken up shortly. The target date of completion of the Survey has not yet been fixed.

Improvement of Naupada-Gunupur narrow gauge line

4844. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the estimated cost proposed by the Ministry for the improvement of Naupada-Gunupur narrow gauge line (South Eastern Railway);

(b) the money spent so far for improvement of the line and allocation made for the year 1977-78; and

(c) whether complete improvement of this line will be made before the end of the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Rs. 65 lakhs on rehabilitation of track and Bridges.

(b) Rs. 23.87 lakhs has been spent so far and an allocation of Rs. 4.70 lakhs has been made for the year 1977-78.

(c) No.

Removal of disparity in issue of Passes to Officers and Dependents

4845. SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Officers are issued two types of complimentary Passes viz., one White 'A' and the other green;

(b) if so, the relative benefits attached to these two types of passes and which are the officers who are entitled to First Class 'A' passes; and

(c) the steps he proposes to take to remove this disparity and introduce one type of First Class Passes for all categories of officers in view of the Government's policy of socialistic pattern of society?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes.

(b) Holders of First Class White 'A' passes are entitled to travel ACC on payment of 1/3rd the difference between First Class and First Class A.C.C., and also to carry additional luggage of 70 Kgs. per adult, and to travel by Mail train irrespective of distance. These facilities are not available for First Class Green Passes.

(c) The category of First Class 'A' pass holders is a diminishing one and in the course of time this disparity will cease to exist.

Steps taken to check corruption in Public dealing seats

4846. SHRI BATESHWAR HEM- RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a meeting of Chief Vigilance Officers of all Ministries it was decided that as a preventive measure it would be useful to locate focal points of corruption and to take suitable steps to ensure that staff employed at such points is not allowed to continue there indefinitely;

(b) whether the Railway Board also decided that rotational transfers, especially in sections which have to deal with the public, should be effected as a rule; and

(c) if so, how many staff are working on public dealing seat for more than five years in the Commercial Branch of Allahabad Division?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No Conference of Chief Vigilance Officers of all the Ministries of Govt. of India has been held recently. However, one such Conference was held in February, 1966 wherein it was decided that focal points of corruption in each organisation should be located and that the staff employed on such points should be transferred after a prescribed term of service, retention beyond which period should only be with the approval of the higher authority.

(b) The Railway Board had decided in 1957 that staff employed at points of public contacts should be rotated every three years. Later, this period was increased to 5 years in 1961. However, as a result of acceptance of the recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission in 1970, the Railway Ministry had decided not to have any routine periodical transfers of its employees. Selective transfers, however, are still made of the staff who have stayed long at any station/post and have unsavoury reputation.

(c) Two clerks in Commercial Branch of D.S. Office, Allahabad, are working on public dealing seats for over 5 years. There has been no complaint against them so far. Information in respect of other staff working for more than 5 years on points of public contacts in the Commercial Branch of Allahabad Division as a whole is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

चित्तोड़गढ़ से कोटा तक रेल लाइन

4847. श्री श्याम सुन्दर सोमानी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान में चित्तोड़गढ़ से कोटा तक रेलवे लाइन के लिये कितनी बार सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) अब तक इस रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण-कार्य आरम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस पर कब तक कार्य आरम्भ करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडावते) : (क) चित्तौड़गढ़ तथा कोटा के बीच बड़ी लाइन/मीटर लाइन की एक लाइन के निर्माण के लिये 1955-56 में प्रारम्भिक इंजीनरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे। 1966 में नये सिरे से यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया गया था तथा पहले की रिपोर्ट का पुनर्मूल्यांकन 1970 में किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग): यह परियोजना अर्थ-क्षम नहीं पायी गयी थी। संसाधनों की कमी के कारण इस परियोजना के निर्माण पर फिलहाल विचार संभव नहीं होगा।

Broad Gauge Line between Talwara Township and Jawanwala Shehar

4848. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to link Talwara Township with Jawanwala Shehar by Broad Gauge line after the construction of Pong Dam in river Beas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No survey has been carried to link Talwara Township with Jawanwala Shehar.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to construct Platform and Waiting Room at Jawanwala Shehar

4849. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have any proposal to construct Railway platform and waiting room at Jawanwala Shehar Railway Station (Kangravally Railway) in view of the various representations sent to Government; and

(b) if, so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b) Jawanwala Shehar Railway Station on the Kangravally Narrow Gauge Railway is already provided with a rail level platform. There is no proposal to

construct a separate waiting room at this station. The Varandah provided around the station building serves as waiting area for passengers, since the number of passengers is small.

These facilities are considered adequate for the present.

Setting up a Bench of High Court of a neighbouring State in Goa, Daman and Diu

4850. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) who are the individuals and/or organisations that have demanded the setting up of a full-fledged High Court in Goa; and

(b) what steps do Government propose to take in furtherance of the proposal of the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu that the Territory be provided with a Bench of a High Court of neighbouring State?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Demands for setting up of a full-fledged High Court in Goa have been received from the following:

(i) Goa, Daman & Diu Pradesh Congress Committee, Panaji, Goa.

(ii) The Goa, Daman & Diu Advocates' Association, Panaji, Goa.

(b) Government has yet to take a view in the matter.

मध्य प्रदेश में तेल शोधक कारखाने की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

4851. श्री राघव जी : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में तेल शोधक कारखाने की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य रूप-रेखा क्या है और उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
(श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) और
(ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में
शोधनशाला की स्थापना हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव
प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है। तथापि वर्ष 1972 में
मध्य प्रदेश में उत्तर पश्चिमी शोधनशाला
की स्थापना की सम्भावना को आई० ओ० सी०
के अधिकारियों के एक दल द्वारा जांच की
गई थी, जिसने मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित
स्थानों का दौरा किया था :—

- (1) स्थान नं० 1—जारेरुआ और संसा
गांवों के समीप का स्थान।
- (2) स्थान नं० 2—हेतमपुर और
पीपरिया गांवों के समीप का
स्थान।
- (3) स्थान नं० 3—देयोरा-हिगाना
गांवों के समीप का स्थान।
- (4) स्थान नं० 4—मुरैना—सबलपुर
मार्ग पर वेदोसर-मुदिया खेड़ा
गांवों के समीप का स्थान।

उक्त दल ने उपरोक्त स्थानों में से
किसी भी स्थान को उत्तर-पश्चिमी शोधन-
शाला की स्थापना के लिए उचित नहीं
समझा।

Drafting of the Constitution (41st Amendment) Bill

4852. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased
to state:

(a) the circumstances under which
Constitution 41st Amendment Bill, as
introduced and passed by Rajya Sabha

on 9th August, 1975, was drafted and at
whose instance;

(b) whether any written communica-
tion was addressed to draftsmen to prepare
this Bill; and

(c) if so, full particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The usual
Note seeking the approval of the Cabinet
for making the above amendment and the
Draft Bill were prepared under the oral
instructions of the former Minister of Law,
Justice and Company Affairs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Bulk Drugs

4853. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will
the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of import in the last
three years of such of the bulk drugs
which the Indian sector is already pro-
ducing;

(b) whether the Indian drug Industry
has represented to Government against
imports; and

(c) if so, the reasons for their continued
imports?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The
details of the imports of canalised drugs
which are also produced by Indian sector
companies during 1975-76, 1976-77 (esti-
mated) and 1977-78 (planned) are given
in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). The Indian Drug Manu-
facturers' Association, Bombay has re-
cently represented about stopping the
import of Analgin as some small scale
units are producing this drug and they
are reported to have adequate produc-
tive capacity for this item to meet the re-
quirement of the country. The Asso-
ciation has been requested to advise the
concerned small scale units to send the
data about their capacity and actual
production to enable the Government
to review the position.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Bulk Drug	Imports arranged through CPC (Figures in Tonnes)		
		1975-76	1976-77 (Estimated)	1977-78 (Planned)
1	Ampicillin Anhydrous .	1	4.5	6
2	Chloroquin Phosphate .	200	290	295
3*	Metrobidazole		32	20
4	Indomethacin	1	2	3
5	Erythromycin Stearate .	11	4	5
6	Sulphamethoxy Pyridazine	5	15	23
7*	Tetracycline	50	65	80
8*	Streptomycin .	20	35	60
9*	Vit. B ₁ (Ampule Grade)		12	25
10*	Vitamin B ₂ .	5	11.25	15
11*	Phenobarbitone	18	18	28
12*	Analgin	100	130	150
13*	Amidopyrine	55	45	60
14	Caffeine		20	20
15*	Oxytetracycline			10
16	Sulphamethoxazole			10

* Distribution through I.D.P.L. during 1977-78.

इलाहाबाद में ठेकेदार समितियों द्वारा
श्रमिकों को काम पर लगाना

4854. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर
पार्सल सैक्शन के काम करने वाले मजदूरों
की मजदूरी का भुगतान प्रिंसिपल एम्प्लायर
की उपस्थिति में किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद
पार्सल सैक्शन एवं मालगोदाम में कार्यरत
ठेकेदार समितियों ने ठेका श्रमिक (विनियमन

और उत्पादन) अधिनियम, 1970 के अन्तर्गत
स्थायी श्रमिकों को काम पर लगाने के
सम्बन्ध में लाइसेंस नहीं लिया और इस अधि-
नियम के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सर-
कार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडोपाध्याय) (क) जी
नहीं ।

(ख) इलाहाबाद में कोई भी ठेकेदार
एसोसिएशन कार्यरत नहीं है परन्तु द
सहकारी समितियां, अर्थात् रेशवे स्टेशन

पोर्टेस को-ऑपरेटिव लेबर कंट्रैक्ट सोसाइटी लिमिटेड और रेलवे मजदूर संघ श्रम समिति लि० कार्यरत है। इन समितियों को ठका श्रमिक (बिनिधमन और उत्पादन) अधिनियम, 1970 के अधीन क्रमशः पार्सल और माल उतारने और चढ़ाने के लाइसेंस प्राप्त हैं।

(ग) रेल प्रशासन से कहा जा रहा है कि इन सहकारी समितियों द्वारा नियुक्त श्रमिकों के प्रमुख नियुक्ता होने के नाते उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अपने सर्वाधिक दायित्व का नियमित परिपालन सुनिश्चित करें।

महेन्द्रघाट से पहलेजा घाट तक और पहलेजा घाट से महेन्द्रघाट तक यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से वसूल किया गया किराया

4855. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर महेन्द्रघाट और पहलेजा घाट के बीच कितनी दूरी है और इसके लिए कितना किराया वसूल किया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि महेन्द्रघाट से पहलेजा घाट तक यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से महेन्द्रघाट से सोनपुर तक का किराया वसूल किया जाता है और पहलेजा घाटों से महेन्द्रघाट तक यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से पहलेजा घाट से गुलजार बाग तक का किराया वसूल किया जाता है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्र० मधु बण्डवते) : (क) महेन्द्रघाट और पहलेजा घाट रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच की प्रगामी दूरी 41 कि० मी० है और इस दूरी के लिए दूसरे दर्जे का किराया 1 रु० 65 पैसे और पहले दर्जे का किराया 15.00 रु० है।

(ख) जी हां, क्योंकि बिहार राज्य सरकार के साथ किये गये करार के अन्तर्गत रेलों को महेन्द्रघाट और पहलेजाघाट के बीच केवल धू रेल यातायात के लिये, चाट-उह्राई सेवाएँ चलाने की अनुमति है और रेलों को एक तट से दूसरे तट तक यातायात बूक करने की अनुमति नहीं है।

Oil Exploration by O&NGC in Iran

4856. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the joint venture to explore oil in Iran;

(b) how much oil is Oil and Natural Gas Commission getting as its share every year and since when; and

(c) how is it disposed off ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The capital investment made by the ONGC in the joint venture by way of cash bonus, Exploration and Development expenditure totals to Rs. 37.23 crores; this is exclusive of revenue expenditure viz. tax and royalty paid in Iran and production expenditure etc.

(b) ONGC through its wholly subsidiary company Hydrocarbons India Limited (HIL) holds 1/6th share in the venture and on this basis its share of oil since inception has been as under:

Year	(Quantity in barrels 1/6th share)
1969	757846
1970	3387800
1971	4028834
1972	4992000
1973	4111740
1974	3565279
1975	3199353
1976	2862861

(c) HIL's share is disposed of in accordance with the directions of Government. During 1969 to 1973 it was sold to buyers abroad except for small quantities brought to India for trial purposes in Cochin Refineries Limited (CRL). In 1974 some was sold abroad and some was sold for processing to CRL. In 1975 all oil lifted was sold abroad. Oil lifted in January/February, 1976 was sold abroad and since then whole of the oil is being sold to the Indian Oil Corporation.

Constitution and functions of oil Industry Development Board

4857. SHRI TS. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the name and background of persons constituting the Oil Industry Development Board;

(b) the functions and work done by the Board so far; and

(c) the expenditure incurred during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
SRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) 1. Chairman	Vacant
<i>Members</i>	
2. Shri B. B. Vohra	Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum.
3. Shri T. S. Nayar	Adviser (Refineries), Ministry of Petroleum.
4. Shri S. L. Khosla	F. A. Ministry of Petroleum (representing the Ministry of Finance).
5. Shri R. N. Malhotra	Additional Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.
	(Shri S.V.S. Juneja, Joint Secretary Economic Affairs is to be appointed in his place.)
6. Dr. S. Veradarajan	Chairman, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited.
7. Shri N. B. Prasad	Chairman, Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
8. Shri C. R. Das Gupta	Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation.
9. Shri K. C. Sharma	Chairman, Fertilizer Corporation of India.
10. Shri S. N. Ghosh	Director, Bureau of Petroleum and Chemical Studies.
11. Shri Yagya Datt Sharma	Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress.
12. Secretary	Vacant.

(all the Members are part-time)

(b) The functions of the Board are detailed in Section 6 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974. These involve rendering of financial and other assistance for the promotion of all such measures as are in its opinion, conducive to the development of Oil Industry. The details of work done by the Board are given in the Annual Reports of the OIIB placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha each year

and are also available in the Performance Budget of the Ministry of Petroleum circulated to hon. Members of Parliament. From inception on 13-1-1975, upto 31-3-1977, the Board has advanced Rs. 129.32 crores (approx.) as loans. In addition the Board has given grants amounting to Rs. 45.31 lakhs during this period of R & D Schemes.

(c) The expenditure incurred during 1975-76 and 1976-77 is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1975-76	1976-77	Total
1. Administration and establishment .	2.11	5.64	7.75
2. Grants	20.31	25.00	45.31
3. Loans to P. S. Us.	6162.76	5169.00	11331.76
	6185.18	5199.64	11384.82

Opening of Multi-purpose Distribution centres

4858. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in each State where multi-purpose distribution centres were opened till 31-3-77;

(b) the criteria followed to open such centres; and

(c) what is the programme to open more centres in the current year and whether Sholapur district is being included and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAFUGUNA): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(b) While selecting existing outlets for conversion into multi-purpose distribution centres, generally those outlets which are serving predominantly rural or semi-urban areas are being preferred. Besides, the other factors which are usually taken into account are: inadequacy of the present distribution system in the area concerned, financial standing and willingness of the dealer to handle additional trade and availability of adequate space at the outlet.

(c) The different oil companies expect to commission, in all, about 266 new multi-purpose distribution centres during the year 1977-78. As at present, the Indian Oil Corporation Limited is having a multi-purpose distribution centre at Sholapur. The Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Refineries Limited have plans to open a multi-purpose distribution centre each in Sholapur District during the current year.

Statement

Names of the places where Multi-purpose Distribution Centres (MPDCs) have been set up by various Oil Companies upto 31st March, 1977.

1. Andhra Pradesh:

Mandepetta; Huzurabad; Anantapur Road Kalyandurga; Akidivu; Prodattur; Bangarupaicym; CB—Road, Tandapatni; GNT Road Ravulapalam; Pebbiar; Medchal; Koilkuntala; Gollala—Manidada; Ramachandrapuram; Pahakole; Nellorepalem; Chittor; Karim Nagar; Luxsettypet; Yellareddy; Hanuman Junction; Sadashivpet; Kamareddy; Puttur;

2. Assam (including N.E. States):

Vishwanath Charali; Bhokaghat; Imphal; Itanagar; Barpeta Road.

3. Bihar:

Kechus; Jamua Crossing Hazaribagh; Babua; Chantpatla; Areraj; Bagha Muzaffarpur Stn.; Piprakoti; Motihari Raxuel Road; P.O. Kunkuri Paliganj; Singhashwar; Madhepura Saharasa, P.O. Bundu; Nagrunteri; Mahua; Teghra; Supaul; Sheikhpura; Govindpur; Phusro; Sidraul; Hata; Lohardaga; Gumla; Dhalbargarh; Chandwa.

4. Gujarat:

Maktampur; Ghalala; Kodinar; Mehsana; Gandevi; Vallabhipur Rangola Road, Dhola; Sardhar; Vapi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli; HS Road, Jasan; Kalasari Road Vasaveda, Nandeja; Jharod; Bhiloda; Rangola; Bagasara; Visnaga; Unja; Amod; Kukarwada; Tarapur; Gambhoi; Dabhoi; Bechrar; Mangrol; Madhapur; Bebra; Bachan; Sidhpur Mehsana Dist.; Padra Dist.; Baroda; Olpur, Dist. Surat, Pethapur; Narol; Bed; Kalwad; Adwana; Balwa; Jagudan; Sathamba; Kodinar; Bareja; Dalko; Kanodar; Pardi; Morkanda; Kimrana; Chappi;

5. *Haryana:*

Bahalgarh; Guhana Road; Sonapat; Mahindergarh; Karnal-Kaithal Road; Ambala Road; Kaithal; Ismailabad; Ratia; Rania; Sadhura; Ellenabad; Ganaur; Kalayat; Radaur; Tohana.

6. *Himachal Pradesh:*

Palampur; Dhaokul.

7. *Jammu and Kashmir:*

Chogul.

8. *Karnataka:*

Kollegal; Naibag; Gangavathi; Mysore; Mereara Road; Post Bylakuppa; Gokak; T. Narsipur; Sirsi N. Kanana Dist.; Devanahalli; Kadur; Kalpanahalli; Gauribidnur; Sindhanpur; Ballupet; Kollegal; Hangal; Kamalapur.

9. *Kerala:*

Konnamkulam; Parambaroor; Meelumangad; Kozhinjanpara; PO Chellakaru; Trichur; PO Kattakara; Wandoor; Koduvayoor; P. O. Punalur; Vaddakancherry; Shertelly; Kanchangad; Irrity; Nileshwar; Peramber; Puthencruz; Ellapulli; Tripunithura; Alathur.

10. *Madhya Pradesh:*

Chakghat; Satna; Sakti Bilaspur; Bari; Babai Hoshangabad; Badanwar; Badora; Pali Road; Shepurkalan; Anjad; Bhind; Peplia Mandasaur; Dabra; Daloda; Sohagpur; Bina; Sendhura; Barwaha; Ganj Basoda;

11. *Maharashtra:*

Kuditra; Nadephata; Kotal; Manor; Wada; Shirolinaka; Satana; Kondali; Akot; Khed; Warud; Malkapur; Pimpalner; Pimpalgaon; Kannad; Deolali Camp; Mul; Nandurbar; Tasgaon; Chemur; Padgegaon; Shahada; Sangli; Umrer; Ghikli; Ghindwora Road; Raipur Road; Loni; Kopurvol; Kasegaon; Lasalgaon; Kausa; Karve; Shahunagar; Bidri; Chinchwad; Nasirabad; Chandanjira; Melegaon; Kopargaon; Pahur.

12. *Orissa:*

Aska; Baipada Mayurbhanj; Soro; Nimpura—Puri; Chowdhwar; Aska Rd.; PO Petarampur; Dist. Ganjan; PO Kasinga; Vedavyas; Bhanjanagar; Pouagada; Mahapatra Jathi; Balasore; PO Bargarh; PO Jaipur Town; NH-42 Banarpal; Junaagar; Kuchinda; Birmitrapur.

13. *Punjab:*

Khurban; Dist. Phirozpur; Jandialaguru; Amritsar; Mukerian; Dist. Hoshiarpur; Jhandu Singha; Dist. Jullunder; Malout; Dist. Faridkot; Amritsar; Batala; Baghapurana; Lakhewali; Kot-Isc-Khan; Sailla Khurd; Kot Fatui; Bangal; Begowal; Barnala; Nakodar; Daun; Isru; Kotha Baggn.

14. *Rajasthan:*

Takathgarh; Chomu Tehsil—Amer; Suratgarh; Behrare; Khetri; Dist. Jhunjhunu; Bari, Bharatpur; Nim-Ka-Thana; Gangawana; Vaived; Bagru; Dist. Jaipur; Mahua-Mandhawa; Tinwari; Dist. Jodhpur; Bilwa, Near Jaipur; Binwal; Ramseen, Jalore; Mathania, Jaipur Dist.; Shreemahavcerji; Marwar-Bagra; Pahar, Dist. Bharatpur; Ahore, Dist. Jalore; Sanderao, Dist. Pali; Siyala, Dist. Jodhpur; Bhilwara; Darah;

15. *Sikkim:*

Jonethang.

16. *Tamil Nadu:*

Kunathai; NDU Rd. Usilampatti; South Arcot Dist.; Chugun N. Arcot Dist.; Teruvuoran Tanjavur Dist. Kodarmundi; Godi Rd. Kanathakedevur; Batalagundu; Aranlanigi, Thanjavur Dist.; Edapady, Tirutani; Jayankondon, Trichy; Pallipalayam; Madurai; Namagiripet, Moongilthuraj Pet; Kallakarichi; Tudiyaahur; Avanashi; Manmandur; Ammapet; Cuddalore; Mandannur; Valliyur; Kulitalai.

17. *Uttar Pradesh:*

Nawabganj; Khalilabad; Bhitariya; Kosikalan; Gajraula; Ramraj; Hatta; Lachhipur; Dohariaghat; Manauri Crossing Basti; Nainital Rd. Behri; Shamli; Hamirpur Rd. Kanpur; G.T. Rd., Chibramau; Lal Ganj; Sitarganj; Utraula; Barabanki; Baraut; Kaimganj; Konch; Bilaspur; Atrauli; Badaun; Charthawal; Nakar; Mandi Dhanaura; Hasriya, Basti; Itwa; Saharanpur; Chauri Chaura; Khair; Fatehpur Sikri; Gangoh; Dhanaura Mandi; Hasanpur; Jaunpur; Shivpur; Gauri Bazar; Barhai; Nowgarh; Kheregah; Sarojinagar; Naubatpur; Mogalwarai; Gonda; Biswan; Majhola; Sitapur Road, Lucknow; Midhakur; Tora; Sadabad; Chakia; Atarra; Palia; Sahabad; Pokhrayan.

18. *West Bengal:*

Basirhat Sainpara; PO Barasat; PO Amdonga; PO Hasnabad; PO Lauhati; PO Dasghara; PO Jamer Beria; PO Boi-nohi; Belpukurhat PO Agodhyahat; PO Bulbalehandi; PO Madharibat; Mal;

PO Fagupur GTR; Sathvaiya PO Naxalbari; New Coochbihar Town; PO Sahana Bazar Checkpurohit; PO Guskura; PO Lodhasuli; Buniadpur; TS Road Raiganj; PO Dhulian; Islampur; Lakshdeep; Dubrapur; PO Gasole; Kancharapara; Bijayram Bardwan; Memari Burdwan; Mathubhanga Coochbehar; Mayanaguri; Bhangar; Sodepur; Mogra; Bud Bud; Barupur-24 Parganas; Canning; Bangaon; Behrampur; Kolaghat; Tamluk; Krishnagar; Malda; Ranihat; Memari; Banarhar;

19. Delhi:

Dhausa

20. Goa:

Calangote

21. Andaman Nicobar:

Port Blair.

राजस्थान में चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नई रेलवे लाइनों का पूरा किया जाना

4859. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को राजस्थान सरकार से चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने और पूरा करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पांचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान में नयी रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने के लिए राजस्थान राज्य सरकार से समय-समय पर निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए :—

1. चित्तौड़गढ़—कोटा नयी बड़ी लाइन ।
2. बांसवाड़ा—रतलाम नयी मीटर लाइन ।

3. श्री कोलायत जी—फलीदी नयी मीटर लाइन ।

4. सरदार शहर—हनुमान गढ़ सीधा सम्पर्क ।

5. तारानगर होकर सरदार शहर—मादुलपुर ।

6. रायसिंह नगर—अनूपगढ़—छतरगढ़—वीकानेर—कोलायत—फलीदी ।

7. हनुमान गढ़—रावतपुर—सरदार शहर—रतनगढ़—फतेहपुर ।

8. घरमाना—नाक्सना—रामगढ़—जैसलमेर सम्पर्क ।

9. फलीदी—नछना ।

10. टोडा राय सिंह—देवली—जहाजपुर—माहपुरा—मंडल रेल सम्पर्क ।

(ग) राजस्थान में पढ़ने वाली डाबला-मिधाना लाइन का निर्माण पांचवीं योजना के दौरान पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है । निर्माण के लिए अनुमोदित राजस्थान में फिलहाल कोई अन्य दूसरी लाइन निर्माणाधीन नहीं है ।

राजस्थान में निम्नलिखित नयी लाइनें बिछाने के लिए अभी हाल ही में सर्वेक्षण पूरे किये गये अथवा चालू हैं:—

1. रतलाम—बांसवाड़ा बड़ी नई लाइन (95.13 कि० मी० लागत 34.26 करोड़ रुपये) ।

सर्वेक्षण पूरे हो चुके हैं और रिपोर्टों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

2. नाथद्वारा—फालना नयी मीटर लाइन (190 कि० मी०)

इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण चल रहा है ।

**बीकानेर-छतरगढ़ नयी मीटर लाइन
(80 कि० मी०)**

बीकानेर से छतरगढ़ तक नयी मीटर लाइन, जो कि राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र के लिए उपयोगी होगी, के प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

**जैसलमेर के निकट सुमेर की तली में
वेधन कार्य (ड्रिलिंग) की प्रगति**

4860. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जैसलमेर के निकट सुमेर की तली में गहरे वेधन कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में तेल मिलने की कितनी संभावनायें हैं और इस वेधन कार्य के परिणाम कब तक प्राप्त हो जायेंगे ?

**पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
(श्री हेमवतीनंदन बहुगुणा) :** (क) और (ख). शुमरवाली तलाई नामक संरचना में खोदे गये दो कुओं का परीक्षण करने पर अबसे किसी प्रकार के तेल का उत्पादन नहीं हुआ। इनमें हाई कार्बन के उपलब्ध होने की बहुत कम आशा है।

Scheme to connect Bombay High Oil Wells with Bombay

4861. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have scheme to connect the oil wells in Bombay High and Base in with Bombay by pipeline;

(b) if so, the broad outlines and financial commitment of the programme; and

(c) when it is likely to be materialised ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Oil and gas from wells in Bombay High and Base in would be transported by sub-sea pipelines to the shore terminal at Uran where oil stabilisation tanks, oil storage tanks and a gas fractionation plant would be erected. The oil would be transported from Uran to Trombay by transfer pipelines. Gas when fractionated would yield Heavy fractions, L.P.G., Petrochemicals feedstock and the residual methane streams. Heavy fractions would be mixed with crude oil. L.P.G. and other streams would be transported by separate pipeline(s) to Trombay. The total estimated outlay for all these pipelines is expected to be around Rs. 219 crores.

(c) By May, 1978.

Instructions issued to certain Companies by Company Law Board

4862. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Company Law Board had issued instructions to certain companies to buy shares of Maruti Limited;

(b) if so, to how many companies such instructions were issued; and

(c) whether the officials who issued such instructions have been recently transferred ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):

(a) A public limited company desiring to make investment in the shares of any other body corporate in excess of the percentage specified in Section 372 of the Companies Act (1 of 1956) is required to make an application for approval of the Central Government. The Department of Company Affairs consider such an application on its merits in accordance with the guidelines prescribed in this regard. The Department does not give any *suo-motu* advice to any company to make investment in the shares of any other company. No instructions were, therefore, issued by the Department to any company to buy shares of Maruti Limited.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Utilisation of World Bank loan on pipeline from Bassein Oil Field

4863. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

DR. BAPU KALDATY:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to use the recently granted loan by the World Bank to Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the construction of pipeline from Bassein Oil and gas field;

(b) what are the conditions imposed by the World Bank for granting the loan;

(c) whether the plans for the construction of the pipeline are complete; and

(d) what part of the loan would be utilised for laying of the pipeline and whether there is any proposal to carry the gas to Gujarat through the pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir, the World Bank loan of US \$150 million for Phase III of Bombay High is *inter-alia* for laying of sub-sea pipelines from Bombay High and North Bassein offshore fields.

(b) It carries interest at the rate of 8.2% per annum on amounts drawn and a commitment charge of three-fourths of one percent per annum on amounts undrawn; and the interest and the commitment charge are payable semi-annually each year. The principal amount is repayable in equal half-yearly instalments of US \$ 4,410,000 beginning January 1, 1981 through January 1, 1997 with the last instalment of US \$ 4,470,000 on July 1, 1997.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) US \$ 70 million of the loan is for laying the pipelines. Feasibility studies are being undertaken to lay a gas pipeline from South Bassein to Gujarat which on its way would be interconnected with the Bombay High North Bassein Uran gas pipeline with a view to regulate the flow of both associated and non-associated gas to the two States.

Foreign Firm Executing Civil Contracts of M. T. P. (Railways) Calcutta

4864. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Radio Foundation Engineering Limited, a foreign

Company has been executing various civil contracts of Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways), Calcutta under the patronage of several Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, on how many sections of the Project the said foreign Company is working and under what terms;

(c) whether he is aware that the Reserve Bank of India has prohibited such employment of foreign Company; and

(d) if so, the steps being proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). No civil engineering contracts of the Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) Calcutta have been awarded in favour of the foreign company, M/s Radio Foundation Engineering Ltd., either directly or as a sub-contractor. However, contracts have been given to an Indian partnership firm, Radio Hazarat, comprising of M/s Radio Foundation Engineering and Hazarat and Co. So far, this firm, Radio Hazarat has been awarded one contract—valued about Rs. 1.1 crores in its individual capacity, and joint contracts, with two other Indian firms, of a total value of about Rs. 5 crores in two more sections. The firm, Radio Hazarat, is also working as a sub-contractor of M/s N. P. C. C. and M/s N. B. C. C. which are public sector undertakings, for the diaphragm walling component of the work in two other sections.

Radio Hazarat are specialist in diaphragm walls which are being used extensively in the underground railway project in Calcutta.

This Ministry is not aware of any restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India on the employment of Indian partnership firms.

Vendors in G.T. and Tamil Nadu Express

4865. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether vendors are employed in G.T. and Tamil Nadu Express for catering service; and

(b) the reasons for not employing permanent staff as before?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b) Both permanent bearers as well as bearers on commission basis have been employed on Grand Trunk and Tamil Nadu Express trains. With a view to have incentive on the part of bearers and in the

interest of efficient service to passengers, on the recommendation of Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities Committee bearers are appointed on commission basis.

Official Languages Wing

4866. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on Official Languages Wing has been set up;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) its function ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1st October, 1976.

(c) The following functions which were being discharged by the Official Language (Legislative) Commission, have been entrusted to the Official Languages Wing :—

- (i) to prepare and publish a standard legal terminology for use, as far as possible, in all official languages;
- (ii) to prepare authoritative texts in Hindi of all Central Acts and Ordinances and Regulations promulgated by the President;
- (iii) to prepare authoritative texts in Hindi of all rules, regulations and orders made by the Central Government under any central Act or any Ordinance or Regulation promulgated by the President;
- (iv) to arrange for the translation of Central Acts, Ordinances and Regulations promulgated by the President in the respective Official Language of the States and for the translation of all Acts passed and Ordinances promulgated in any State into Hindi if the texts of such Acts or Ordinances are in a language other than Hindi; and
- (v) to perform such other duties as may be assigned to it by the Government of India from time to time.

Company set up to explore oil in upper areas of Assam.

4867. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any company was set up to explore oil and natural gas in upper areas of Assam;

(b) if so, the name of the company; and

(c) the work done by the company during 1976-77 ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Oil India Limited.

(c) During 1976-77, the Company produced 3.085 million tonnes of crude oil which was supplied to refineries at Digboi, Gauhati and Barauni. Natural Gas was supplied to F.C.I., A.S.E.B. and other consumers. It continued exploratory/development drilling in its concession areas. A total of 8 full and 2 part wells with a meterage of 32,606 were drilled. Work on its Plan schemes including setting up of a new power plant at Duliajan and expansion of the capacity of its crude oil pipeline was also continued.

Companies registered in Karnataka

4868. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies registered under the Companies Act at present in the State of Karnataka;

(b) whether the Central Government have advanced loans to these companies and if so, the amount of loans so far advanced;

(c) whether some of the companies have been found to be fake; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) As on 31-3-1977, there were 1978 companies limited by shares registered under the Companies Act, 1956, and at work in the State of Karnataka.

(b) According to the latest published "Finance Accounts" of the Union Government for the year 1974-75, the Central Government has advanced loans to four of these companies. Three of these are Government companies and one viz.

East West Hotels Ltd. is a non-Government company.

The details of loans as published in the "Finance Accounts" 1974-75, in respect of these four companies are as under:—

To whom loan was paid	Amount outstanding as on 31-3-1975		Earliest period to which the arrears relate
	Principal (in lakhs of Rs.)	Interest	
1. Hindustan Machines Tools Ltd., Bangalore	150.95	2.20	1973-74
2. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Karnataka	11.37	5.27	1973-74
3. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., Oorgaum, Karnataka	26.83	21.65	1973-74
4. East West Hotels Ltd., Bangalore	..	1.20	1974-75

(c) None of these companies is fake.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Petroleum

4869. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the countries from which petroleum is being imported and the quantity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): The following arrangements exist for the import of crude oil during 1977:—

Source	Quantity in Million Tonnes
Iran	3.5
Iraq	2.0
UAE	1.0
USSR	1.0
Egypt	0.30
Saudi-Arabia	1.1
Iran (Rostam crude)*	0.5
Arabian crude through EXXON for HPCL (Hindustan Petroleum Refinery)	1.4
Darius crude from Iran for MRL (Madras Refinery)	2.6

*This constitutes the share of Hydrocarbons India Ltd. (a Subsidiary of ONGC) in the Joint Venture IMINO-CO (Iranian Marine International Oil Company) in Iran.

बिना टिकट यात्रा

4870. श्री ईश्वरचौधरी :

श्री जी० वाई० कृष्णन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में बिना टिकट यात्रियों को पकड़ने के लिये रेलवे ने कितनी धनराशि खर्च की; और

(ख) भविष्य में बिना टिकट यात्रा रोकने के लिये सरकार और क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवले) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गयी है।

विवरण

रेलों पर टिकट जांच संगठन में निम्नलिखित शामिल होते हैं :—

(i) स्थायी टिकट कलक्टर जिन्हें स्टेशनों के द्वार पर तैनात करने के लिए नियुक्त किया जाता है। वे गाड़ी में चढ़ने वाले यात्रियों के

टिकटों की जांच करते हैं और स्टेशनों पर गाड़ी से उतरने वाले यात्रियों के टिकट एकत्रित करते हैं ; और

(ii) चल टिकट-परीक्षक जो चलती गाड़ियों में यात्रियों के टिकटों की जांच करते हैं और निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार अपने-अपने खण्डों पर काम करते हैं ।

इन कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जाने वाली सामान्य जांच के अतिरिक्त यात्रा को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जाते हैं:—

(1) वरिष्ठ रेलवे अधिकारियों के पर्यवेक्षण में टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल, सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और स्थानीय पुलिस के कर्मचारियों के बड़े दल संगठित करके बिना टिकट यात्रा की रोकथाम के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर विशेष रूप से धावों का आयोजन किया जाता है ।

(2) बिना टिकट यात्रा की रोकथाम के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ समन्वय में संयुक्त अभियान चलाये जाते हैं ।

(3) यदा-कदा संकेन्द्रित अचानक छापे विशेष रूप से चल जांच दलों द्वारा ये छापे सड़क परिवहन द्वारा यात्रा करके मारे जाते हैं । इन दलों में रेल सुरक्षा दल / पुलिस और रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट शामिल होते हैं ।

(4) चल स्टाफ परीक्षकों द्वारा सादी पोशाक में गुप्त रूप से जांच ।

(5) मुख्यालय और मंडल टिकट जांच दलों द्वारा मार्गवर्ती खंडों पर गाड़ियों को बीच में रोक कर प्रतिस्थापन जांच ।

(6) एक रेलवे के जांच कर्मचारियों को दूसरी रेलवे पर लगाना ।

(7) यात्री जनता में, विशेष कर विद्यार्थी समुदाय में बिना टिकट यात्रा के विरुद्ध शैक्षणिक प्रचार किया जाता है ।

आमला-परासिया यात्री रेलगाड़ी को परासिया-बेतूल यात्री रेलगाड़ी में बदलना

4871. श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मजा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में आमला-परासिया यात्री रेलगाड़ी को परासिया-बेतूल यात्री रेलगाड़ी में बदलने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Estimate of Production of N.P.K.

4872. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) current year's estimate of production of N. P. K. in our country; and

(b) how would this compare with the production of last year ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS SHRI (H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The estimates of production for 1977-78 and the actual production during 1976-77 are given below:—

(in lakhs tonnes)

	Estimates for 1977-78	Actual production in 1976-77
Nitrogen	22.00	19.00
Phosphate	7.20	4.80

Cost of Production of Nitrogenous Fertilizers

4373. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether Government of India have made comparative study of cost of production of nitrogenous fertilizers in our country with other leading countries with a view to take necessary steps to improve the efficiency of our plants and introduce latest technology so that Government are in a position to supply fertilizers at a cheaper price to our farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): The cost of production of nitrogenous fertilizers in the country has been studied by a committee set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri S. S. Marathe. However, data in respect of the cost of production of nitrogenous fertilizers in other countries is not available in a form in which they will enable us to make a comparison between their cost of production and the cost of production of nitrogenous fertilizers in India. The input prices vary as also the capital costs on account of different systems of fiscal levies.

It is the constant endeavour of Government to improve efficiency and maximise capacity utilisation by measures such as setting up of captive power generation units to ensure stable power supply, debottlenecking and renewals etc., with a view to augment indigenous production and reduce costs.

The Fertilizer industry in India is keeping abreast of the technological developments in the World and our attempt has always been to adopt the most modern technology consistent with our requirements and operating conditions.

Erection of Fertilizer Plants on the basis of Coal as a Feed Stock

4874. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many fertilizer plants are under erection where feed stock would be coal;

(b) what is cost of production of nitrogenous fertilizer from coal as a feed stock as compared to Naptha, crude or gas; and

(c) since the technology of manufacture of ammonia or nitrogenous fertiliser from coal based plants is not so well established in the world, what precautions Government are taking to ensure the success of these plants and the experience of Durgapur fertiliser plant is not repeated ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (c). Presently, two coal based fertilizer plants at Ramagundam and Talcher with a capacity of 152 thousand tonnes of nitrogen each are under implementation. Korba project which had also been taken up for implementation has been slowed down due to resource constraints. A plant of similar size and based on similar technology is in operation in South Africa. M/s Koppers who are the general contractors for the South African plant are also the contractors for the critical coal gasification section in the plants at Talcher and Ramagundam. Measures have been taken to ensure that the problems faced in the commissioning and operation of the South African plant, to the extent known to us, would not be repeated in India. Measures would also be taken to closely monitor the commissioning and performance of the two coal based plants with a view to indentifying problems and taking suitable remedial measures.

(b) The actual cost of production of fertilizers based on coal would be known only when the coal based plants go into production. However, the fertilizers Prices Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri S. S. Marathe has made cost projections in respect of the two coal based plants under erection at Talcher and Ramagundam. These projections reveal that at current cost, the cost of production of fertilizers based on coal as feedstock is likely to be higher than in the case of plants based on natural gas/naphtha but lower than in plants based on fuel oil at prevalent input prices.

रतलाम में इंडियन फ़ायल डिपो
को रिफ़ाइनरी से प्राप्त माल

4875. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या पट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान
रतलाम (मध्य प्रदेश) में इंडियन फ़ायल डिपो
को रिफ़ाइनरी से कितना माल प्राप्त हुआ ;

(ख) रिफ़ाइनरी ने कितना माल भेजा था और डिपो को कितना कम माल प्राप्त हुआ ; और

(ग) क्या कम सप्लाय के लिए रेलवे के पास कोई दावा दायर किया गया था और क्या कोई मुआवजा प्राप्त हुआ है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लि० का रतलाम डिपो का मोटर स्प्रिट (पेट्रोल), मिट्टी का तेल और हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल कोयाली (गुजरात) शोधनशाला से प्राप्त करता है। इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन ने वर्ष 1976-77 के लिए यथा उपलब्ध अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :-

(आंकड़े किलो लीटरों में)

उत्पाद	शोधनशाला द्वारा प्रेषित मात्रा	डिपो द्वारा प्राप्त मात्रा	कम प्राप्त मात्रा
मोटर स्प्रिट	1570.690	1563.427	7.263
मिट्टी का तेल	20198.350	20029.852	168.498
हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल	29680.760	29393.426	287.334

(ग) रेलवे द्वारा इसके प्रतिपूर्ति के लिये कोई दावा दायर नहीं किया गया है।

Modernisation of FACT Udyogamandal

4876. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fertilizer plant of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Udyogamandal is very old; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals to modernise the plant and increase production in FACT?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir. Udyogamandal Division of FACT is one of the oldest fertilizer plants in India. This unit started production in 1947 and some of the units commissioned in 1947 are still in operation. The

Udyogamandal Plant underwent four stages of expansion between 1948 and 1971.

(b) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to improve the efficiency of the operating plants on a continuous basis by taking measures such as replacement, renovation and debottlenecking. A Plant Operation Improvement Programme is under implementation with World Bank assistance for improving the operating efficiency in both Udyogamandal Division as well as Cochin-I unit of F.A.C.T.

Companies with foreigners as Chairmen and/or Members of Board of Directors

4877. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any companies in India still having foreigners as Chairmen and/or members of the Board of Directors; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) and (b). The information sought is not available at one place. It will have to be collected from the Annual Returns filed by the companies with the different Registrars of Companies. Since it would be a herculean task to scrutinise the Annual Returns of all the 43853 non-Government companies at work in India as on 31-3-1976 and as most of these companies would not be having foreign chairman or directors in their Board of Directors, the information only in respect of Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. ¶

Additional Trains between Baroda and Surat

4878. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the daily passenger traffic between Baroda and Surat is heavy and even increasing;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to start a few additional passenger trains local or/and fast running between the said two stations daily; and

(c) if so, broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : (a) There is a substantial daily traffic between Surat and Vadodara which is catered to by the existing services.

(b) There is no proposal to run additional passenger train.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion of Ancillary Units by IDPL

4879. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether IDPL is considering a proposal to promote ancillary units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The promotion of ancillary units is already being done by IDPL.

(b) The Board of Directors of IDPL approved general guidelines for setting up of ancillary units around its units in September, 1976 and accordingly Plant level Committees were formed to look after the promotion of such units. 19 items for Hyderabad Plant, 24 items for Rishikesh Plant and 8 items Gurgaon Unit have so far been approved for ancillary units.

Fertilizer Projects being processed by the National Fertilizers Limited New Delhi

4880. **SHRI SHEO NARAIN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the projects at present being processed by the National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi; their location and capacity and the type of fertilizers to be produced by them;

(b) the capital outlay involved; and

(c) whether any foreign collaboration for these projects has been proposed; if so, the details thereof and which are the countries and the firms which have shown interest in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). National Fertilizers Limited was formed originally with the intention of taking up for implementation three out of five new fertilizer plants envisaged in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan at Bhatinda, Panipat and Mathura. NFL have already taken up the fertilizer projects at Bhatinda and Panipat for implementation.

2. Each of these projects would have a capacity for the manufacture of 235,000 tonnes per annum of Nitrogen.

3. The original approved cost of Bhatinda fertilizer project is Rs. 138.40 crores and that of Panipat fertilizer project is Rs. 139.73 crores. The present revised costs as estimated by the Company are Rs. 174.13 crores and Rs. 174.21 crores for Bhatinda and Panipat projects respectively.

4. While Yen credit has been used to finance the foreign exchange cost of the Bhatinda and Panipat projects, there is no foreign financial collaboration. M/s. Toyo Engineering Corporation of Japan were engaged as contractors for the supply of technical know-how, process and basic engineering, for procurement assistance and assistance in commissioning.

5. M/s NFL had also prepared a Feasibility Report for setting up a fertilizer project at Mathura based on naphtha. However, in the context of availability of associated gas/free gas from the Bombay High and Bassein structures and in Assam, it has now been decided to take up for implementation two new plants in 1977-78 and two new plants in 1978-79, based on gas.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in the units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited

4881. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is number of scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes employees in all the units in all the grades of the different units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. and the percentages of the total employees in the same;

(b) what are the percentages of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the recruits in Fertilizer Corporation of India during emergency; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to restore the percentages of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India to its prescribed level?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-827/77.]

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) The FCI have been advised to comply with the directions of Government relating to the reservation of posts for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. A directive to this effect was also issued as early as May, 1971. In pursuance of these instructions the FCI has taken steps as a result of which there has been some improvement in the representation

of SCs/STs in the FCI. The FCI is being asked to provide pre-entry training facilities to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for those categories of posts where they are not generally available. Further, the question of filling up reserved promotion posts by special drive for recruitment from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the event of non-availability of departmental SC/ST candidates from the open area is also under consideration.

Proposal to construct Overbridge at Crossing near Ankleshwar

4882. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an over-bridge on the crossing near Ankleshwar ;

(b) if so, the progress thereof; and

(c) when will this over-bridge be completed to avoid untoward incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : (a) Yes, this work has been included in the Railway's Works Programme of 1977-78.

(b) Plans and estimates are presently under finalisation.

(c) The Railway's portion of the over-bridge is expected to be completed by 1980, subject to availability of funds.

Payment of Project Allowance to Employees of Ankleshwar

4883. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project allowance was paid to the employees of Ankleshwar ;

(b) whether the same has been stopped; and

(c) the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to restore it ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान
रसायनों का आयात**

4885. डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्र्य :
क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान
विदेशों से रसायन आयात किये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में
और ये रसायन किन-किन देशों से आयात
किये गये ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
(श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) रसायनों के आयात के व्योरे
वाणिज्य खुपिया और सांख्यिकीय विभाग,
कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रकाशित "भारतीय विदेशी
व्यापार के मासिक सांख्यिकीय खंड-II आयात
मार्च 1976" प्रकाशन में शामिल है ।

**हिन्द महासागर में तेल के लिये
तटदूर खुदाई**

4886. डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्र्य:
क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्द महासागर में तटदूर
कच्चे तेल के निकालने का काम आरम्भ हो
गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और उसके क्या
परिणाम निकले ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
(श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) और
(ख). इस वर्ष मई में मनार की खाड़ी में हाईड्रो-
कार्बन्स के लिए अन्वेषी व्यधन कार्य आरम्भ
किया गया था और 19 जुलाई, 1977
तक इसकी 3700 मी० की प्रायोजित गहराई
की तुलना में 3115 मीटर तक खुदाई कर
ली गई थी । व्यधन कार्य जारी है ।

उदयपुर के निकट झामरकोतरा में राँक
फास्फेट खान को रेल लाइन से जोड़ना

4887. श्री भानुकुमार शास्त्री :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदयपुर (राजस्थान) से 8
किलोमीटर दूर झामरकोतरा स्थित राँक
फास्फेट खान को रेल लाइन से जोड़ने के
लिये पिछली सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई
थी और सर्वेक्षण किया था और यदि हां,
तो वहाँ रेल लाइन न बनाने के क्या कारण
हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त राँक
फास्फेट खान को जोड़ने वाली रेल लाइन

न होने के कारण उपभोक्ताओं को समय पर माल नहीं मिल पाता और उन्हें जो कुछ मिलता भी है वह उन्हें विदेशी मार्केट से मिलने वाले माल से भी अधिक महंगा मिलता है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते : (क) राजस्थान सरकार के अनुरोध पर उनकी अपनी लागत पर उदयपुर हिम्मत-नगर लाइन पर खारवा बंदा स्टेशन से एक साइडिंग की व्यवस्था के लिये 1969-70 में सर्वेक्षण कराया गया था और उसके परिणाम राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिये गये थे। चूंकि इस सर्वेक्षण के पूरा हो जाने के बाद राजस्थान सरकार ने इसमें कोई रुचि नहीं दिखाई इसलिए साइडिंग का निर्माण नहीं कराया गया।

(ख) उमरा और उदयपुर मिट्टी स्टेशनों पर रक फास्फेट के लदान और चालू कार्यक्रम के स्तर पर इसे आगे ले जाने के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है।

Employees in different offices of E.I.L.

4888. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) The category-wise number of employees at New Delhi, Bombay and in

Field Offices of the Engineers India Limited as on date ;

(b) the category-wise number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at New Delhi, Bombay and in Field Offices of that Undertaking as on date ;

(c) whether the number of employees in all the categories fulfil the percentage of reservation prescribed by the Government of India, as on date; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether promotion of employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is delayed in comparison to general category persons in the aforesaid Undertaking ; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether it is proposed to remove this lacuna ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is enclosed.

(c) It has been possible for the Engineers India Limited to fulfil the reserved quota in respect of Group D post. But, most of the Group A, Group B and Group C posts in Engineers India Limited come under technical categories, and it has been found difficult to find adequate number of qualified and experienced technical persons among the reserved categories to fulfil the required percentage of reservation prescribed by the Government of India.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Statement

As on 30-6-1977.

Sl. No.	Group	New Delhi			Bombay			Field Offices				
		Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Others Total	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Others Total	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Others Total		
1 'A'	Post carrying a pay or a scale of pay with a maximum of not less than Rs. 1300.00 . . .	11	1	857	869	..	25	3	2	540	545	
2 'B'	Post carrying a pay or a scale of pay with a maximum of not less than Rs. 900.00 but less than Rs. 1300.00 . . .	10	1	281	292	..	6	4	..	226	230	
3 'C'	Post carrying a pay or a scale of pay with a maximum of over Rs. 290.00 but less than Rs. 900.00 . . .	48	2	377	427	..	15	4	1	266	271	
4 'D'	Post carrying a pay or a scale of pay maximum of which is Rs. 290.00 or less . . .	32	4	45	81	1	3	4	12	..	28	40

Representations from Chief Minister of Gujarat and others for use of Bombay High Gas

4889. Prof. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken all the necessary major decisions regarding the channelising and use of "Bombay High" gas;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any representations—formal, written and oral—from the Chief Minister and Government of Gujarat as well as from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament and some public bodies from Gujarat in this regard ; and

(d) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is as under :

(i) Representations have been received from the Chief Minister and Government of Gujarat as well as from some Members of Parliament and others from Gujarat in regard to utilisation and mode of transportation of Bombay High associated gas.

(ii) The question of the optimal mode of transporting the associated gas from Bombay High was examined in consultation with the experts as well as the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra and the decision taken on techno-economic considerations has been that the associated gas from Bombay High be transported by a sub-sea pipeline to Trombay via Uran where a shore terminal would be established.

(iii) Studies undertaken have revealed that Bombay area offers immediate scope for the most expeditious and economic utilisation of the Bombay High associated gas.

(iv) Government are also committed to lay a pipeline from South Bassein to Gujarat which on its way will be inter-connected with the pipeline from Bombay High with a view to regulate the flow of both associated and non-associated gas to both the States. This would help to meet the future needs of gas of Gujarat, the present needs being met from the existing onshore fields in Gujarat.

Demonstration by Railway Workers at Panskura Station (South Eastern Railway)

4890. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently West Bengal Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Bosu and the Janata Party leader and former Chief Minister Shri P. C. Sen, persuaded the railway workers squatting on the track at Panskura station on Howrah-Kharagpur section of South Eastern Railway to end their demonstration; and

(b) if so, what was the reason for this demonstration and whether Government have fulfilled the demands of railway workers'?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) Yes.

(b) The Construction Casual Labour of the Panskura-Haldia project were agitating against the proposed retrenchment at the rate of 100 per month following completion of the bulk of the construction work.

The reduction of labour force is inescapable on completion of a particular work but every effort is made to provide alternative employment.

चुनाव सम्बन्धी सुधारों के बारे में गठित समिति

4891. श्री राघव जी : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत सात वर्षों के दौरान चुनाव संबंधी सुधारों के विषय में जांच करने के लिये कभी कोई संसद सदस्यों की समिति गठित की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण): (क) और (ख) संसद के सदनों की, निर्वाचन विधि में संशोधन संबंधी संयुक्त समिति नामक एक समिति 1971 में गठित की गई थी। इस समिति ने अपना रिपोर्ट 1972 के आरम्भ में प्रस्तुत की। इस समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर मुख्य रूप से आधारित लोक प्रतिनिधित्व (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1973, लोक सभा में दिसम्बर, 1973 में पुरःस्थापित किया गया था। यह विधेयक 1977 में उस सदन के भंग हो जाने के साथ व्यपगत हो गया था।

निर्वाचन संबंधी सुधारों के लिए विभिन्न प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन हैं और इन प्रस्तावों की जांच करते समय निर्वाचन विधि में संशोधन संबंधी संयुक्त समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को भी ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

Total number of SC/ST in Officer Cadre in Railways

4893. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proportional representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Railways are being maintained at all levels;

(b) if so, what are the proportions in officer cadre; and

(c) the total number of officers from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) (a) and (b) The quota for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is calculated on the number of vacancies filled in a particular year and is not related to the total strength of staff in a category. It has not always been possible to maintain this quota due to non-availability of suitable candidates, particularly for certain technical categories.

1928 L.S.—6

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by promotion by selection from Class III to Class II and from Class II to the lowest rung of Class I came into force from 20-7-74 only. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total number of officers on Railways as on 1-1-77 was as under :—

	Class I	Class II
Scheduled Castes	6.4%	9.5%
Scheduled Tribes	.08%	1.7%

(c) The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers on Railways as on 1-1-77 was as under :—

	Sch. Caste	Sch. Tribe
Classes I	248	32
Class II	421	72

Proportional representation to Officers Cadre for SC/ST

4894. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints and representation regarding the filling up of vacancies and proportional representation to officers cadre from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Railways; and

(b) if so, the number of complaints received and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Cornering of Licenses for basic drug Production

4895. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that a number of pharmaceuticals are making systematic efforts to corner as many licences as possible for basic drug production with a purpose of keeping potential producers out of the business;

(b) whether some of the foreign firms are involved in this racket along with Indian drug manufacturers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government have taken steps to put an end to this unhealthy practice?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) to (d) A regular procedure has been laid down by the Government of India for dealing with applications received for the grant of Industrial Licences. Such licences are granted under the I (P&R) Act, 1951 only after due consideration and recommendations by Special Committees set up for this purpose i.e. the Licensing Committee, *Lc-cum-M.R.T.P. Committee* Project Approvals Board and other committees for dealing with specific aspects such as Foreign Investment Board and Capital Goods Clearances Committee. The various concerned Departments of the Government of India such as Planning Commission, Finance Ministry, Industry Ministry, technical authorities and administrative Ministry etc., are represented on these committees. Applications received from entrepreneurs, either existing or new, are processed by the licensing and technical authorities concerned, taking into account such factors as the investment involved, techno-economic features of the project proposal, priorities and production targets of Five Year and Annual Plans, efficiency of technology involved and the economic viability of the project etc. Along with the application the entrepreneurs are required to submit, details of the previous letters of intent and Industrial Licence held by them and the progress in the implementation of such approvals. This information is thoroughly scrutinised by the licensing authorities before granting fresh approval.

Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences are granted with imposition of certain conditions as are felt necessary and which may include conditions of going more basic in manufacture within a stipulated period of time, supply of a proportion of the produce to non-associated formulators, the size of the undertaking etc. Letters of Intent are ordinarily granted for a period of one year and before

any extension is granted in the validity period, a detailed scrutiny is made as to whether the applicant has taken effective steps to implement the conditions. The Letter of Intent is converted into an Industrial Licence only after the applicant has accepted the conditions and Government have satisfied themselves that the applicant has taken effective steps for implementing the terms of the letter of intent or else the letter of intent is allowed to lapse. Similarly, Industrial Licences are ordinarily valid for a period of two years and during this period companies are required to submit various returns showing the progress in the implementation of the Industrial Licence for setting up production capacity. An extension to an Industrial Licence is granted only after Government is satisfied that the applicant has taken effective steps to set up the production capacity. Thus adequate steps and measures are taken to ensure that companies do not obtain Licences which they will not implement.

Two Statements indicating the details of Industrial Licence/Letters of Intent granted to (a) Foreign firms; (b) Indian firms and (c) Public Sector units between the period 1-4-1974 to 31-3-1977 for manufacture of bulk drugs are laid on the Table of the House. [place in Library. See No. LT-828/77].

Removal of Disparity in Laying Railway Lines in Different Areas

4896. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be Pleased to state.

(a) the route kilometrage of railways in each State in India ;

(b) Whether the State-wise route kilometrage of railway is calculated on the basis of population, if so population-wise distribution of railways in each State;

(c) Whether Government propose to take steps to narrow down the disparity in distribution of railway lines in each States; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) (a) and (b) A Statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(c) and (d) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Accounts

Committee in their 171st and 191st report a comprehensive policy for construction of new railway lines in the country is under preparation in consultation with other concerned Ministries. The policy when finalised will be presented to the Parliament.

Statement

(a)	State	Route Kms. as on 31-3-76	*Route Kms. per lakh of popu- lation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4725	9.86
2.	Assam	2194	12.65
3.	Bihar	5421	8.77
4.	Gujarat	5679	18.76
5.	Haryana	1405	12.52
6.	Himachal Pradesh	256	6.98
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	77	1.50
8.	Karnataka	2806	8.65
9.	Kerala	887	3.70
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5547	11.76
11.	Maharashtra	5232	9.29
12.	Manipur		
13.	Meghalaya		
14.	Nagaland	9	1.61
15.	Orissa	1960	8.04
16.	Punjab	2137	14.29
17.	Rajasthan	5612	19.35
18.	Sikkim		..
19.	Tamil Nadu	3765	8.29
20.	Tripura	12	0.69
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8661	9.01
22.	West Bengal	3770	7.57

Route
Kms.
as on
31-3-76

*Route
Kms.
per
lakh
of
popu-
lation

Union Territory

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..
3.	Chandigarh	11	3.93
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..
5.	Delhi	166	3.4
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	79	8.59
7.	Lakshadweep	..	..
8.	Mizoram		
9.	Pondicherry	27	5.40

*Based on mid-year estimated population, 1976. [Reserve Bank's Report on Currency and Finance-Vol. II Statistical Statements (1975-76)]

Additional Order for building of Goods Wagons

4897. SHRI. C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has decided to place an additional order for the building of goods wagons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Ministry of Railways have already placed the following additional wagon orders in the current financial year :—

Sl. No.	Name of the firm/Railway Workshop	Types of wagons	No. of wagons ordered	
			Vehicle Units	Equivalent 4-wheeler units
1	2	3	4	5
<i>A. Public Sector/Government Managed Units</i>				
(i)	M/s. Arthur Butler & Co., Muzaffarpur, Bihar.	Metre Gauge Bogie Petrol Tank Wagon Type 'MBTPZ'.	250	500
(ii)	M/s. Braithwaite & Co., Calcutta	Broad Gauge 4-wheeled Heavy Oil Tank Wagon Type 'TOHT'.	305	305
		Broad Gauge 4-wheeled Covered Wagon Type 'CRT'.	645	645
(iii)	M/s. Burn Standard Co., Howrah	Broad Gauge 4-wheeled Covered Wagon Type 'CRT'.	690	690
		Broad Gauge Bogie Open Wagon Type 'BOXT-MK.I.'	240	600
(iv)	M/s. Burn Standard Co., Burnpur (W. Bengal)	Broad Gauge Bogie Hopper Wagon Type 'BOBS-MK.II'.	670	2010
<i>B. Private Sector Units</i>				
(v)	M/s. Central India Machinery Mfg. Co., Bharatpur (Rajasthan).	Metre Gauge Bogie Covered Wagon Type 'MBC'.	151	302
		Broad Gauge 4-Wheeled Covered Wagon Type 'CRT'.	1020	1020
		Broad Gauge Bogie Open Wagon Type 'BOXT-MK.I.'	335	837.5
(vi)	M/s. Modern Industries, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Broad Gauge Bogie Open Wagon Type 'BOXT-MK.I.'	70	175
		Broad Gauge 4-wheeled Covered Wagon Type 'CRT'.	205	205

1	2	3	4	5
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(vii) M/s. Texmaco, Calcutta	Broad Gauge 4-wheeled Covered Wagon Type 'CRT'.	993	993
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Broad Gauge Bogie Open Wagon Type 'BOXT-MK.I'.	335	837.5
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9120

C. Railway Workshops

(viii) Amritsar, Northern Railway	Broad Gauge Bogie Well Wagon Type 'BWL'.	14	28
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Broad Gauge Bogie Covered Wagon Type 'BCXT'.	133	332.5
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(ix) Golden Rock Southern Railway	Narrow Gauge Bogie Covered Wagon Type 'NCL'.	190	380
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Narrow Gauge Bogie Open Wagon Type 'NOL'.	150	300
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Narrow Gauge 4-wheeled Brake Van Type 'NBVG'	20	20
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(x) Samastipur, North-Eastern Railway	Metre Gauge Bogie Rail Trucks Type 'MBR'.	33	6
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Metre Gauge 4-wheeled covered Explosive Wagons Type 'MCE'.	20	20
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1146.5

GRAND TOTAL 10266.5

फ़िरोजाबाद के कांच उद्योग को
आवंटित कोयले के रैक

4898. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि फ़िरोजाबाद कांच उद्योग के लिए प्रति माह कितने कोयला रैक का आवंटन किया जाता है और विगत पांच महीनों के दौरान इस उद्योग को प्रति माह कितनी रैक आवंटित की गई तथा गत जून मास में, कितनी रैक सप्लाई की गई और यदि सप्लाई किये गये कोयले की मात्रा आवंटित मात्रा से कम थी तो इसके क्या कारण थे और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) :
जनवरी से जून, 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक महीने में फ़िरोजाबाद के कांच उद्योग को आवंटित किये गये कोयले के रकों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

महीना	1977 में आवंटित किये गये रैकों की संख्या
1	2
जनवरी	10
फरवरी	14
मार्च	14
अप्रैल	13
मई	10
जून	8
	जोड़ 69

जून, 1977 के दौरान आवंटित सभी आठों रैक सप्लाई किये जा चुके हैं एवं उनका लदान भी हो चुका है ।

Conversion of Naupada-Gunupur
Line into Broad Gauge Line (South
Eastern Railway)

4899. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state. :

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to convert some of the narrow gauge lines into broad gauge lines in the current financial year;

(b) what are the important recommendations made by the "Un-economic Branch Line" Committee on narrow gauge lines of Orissa (South Eastern Railway); and

(c) whether there is any proposal to convert Naupada-Gunupur narrow gauge line into broad gauge line up to Bisam-Cuttack ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):
(a) No.

(b) The uneconomic Branch Lines Committee had recommended that the extension of the Naupada -Gunupur narrow gauge line should be examined in consultation with the agencies concerned with the development of tribal areas. Track and rolling stock should be rehabilitated. As regards Rupsa-Talband narrow gauge line, the Committee had recommended survey for conversion of the line into broad gauge, reopening of the line between Bangriposi and Talband for traffic and examination of extension of the line upto Rairangpur in consultation with the agencies concerned with the development of tribl areas.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to convert Naupada-Gunupur line into broad gauge at present.

एमरजेंसी काल में उत्तर रेलवे में
डाक्टरों की तदर्थ नियुक्तियां

4900. श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में एमरजेंसी काल में डाक्टरों की कितनी तदर्थ नियुक्तियां की गई और ये नियुक्तियां करने वाला अधिकारी कौन था ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने लोग उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं और उनकी जिलेवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) इनमें से कितने व्यक्ति संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से चुने गये डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति के पश्चात् नौकरी से हटा दिये गये और यदि नहीं हटाये गये तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) :

(क) आपान काल के दौरान तदर्थ आधार पर अनतीम (29) डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति की गयी थी। ये नियुक्तियां उत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक द्वारा की गई थीं।

(ख) 29 में से 14 उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं, जनका जिलावार ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

आगरा	3
बुलंदशहर	1
एटा	1
फर्रुखाबाद	1
कानपुर	1
लखनऊ	3
मुरादाबाद	2
रामपुर	1
सुलतानपुर	1

(ग) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा मनोनीत व्यक्तियों ने अभी कार्यभार नहीं सम्भाला है।

एमरजेंसी हटने के पश्चात् उत्तर रेलवे में डाक्टरों की तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्ति

4901. श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एमरजेंसी हटने के बाद से उत्तर रेलवे में तदर्थ आधार पर कितने डाक्टर नियुक्त किये गये और उन्हें कहां-कहां नियुक्त किया गया ;

(ख) जिन स्थानों पर उन्हें नियुक्त किया गया वहां पर डाक्टरों की कमी होने का मूल्यांकन किस आधार पर किया गया; और

(ग) क्या इन स्थानों पर रोगियों की संख्या बढ़ गई थी ; और यदि हां, तो इन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं और वहां इस संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई थी ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते):

(क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) सेवा निवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र आदि के परिणामस्वरूप रिक्त हुए केवल नियमित पदों पर ही नियुक्तियां की गई थीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिबरण

आपातकाल के बाद उत्तर रेलवे में तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये डाक्टरों का ब्योरा—

क्रम सं०	नाम	पता	नियुक्ति का स्थान
1	डा० सैयद हासिम रजा	म० नं० 165, मोलनमुन , नारायण रेस्टोरेंट के पीछे, लखनऊ	खीतापुर सिटी
2	डा० सत्य प्रकाश शुक्ला	255/49 गोपाल निवास, तिकोना पार्क के पास, कादरी रकाब गंज, लखनऊ	लखनऊ
3	डा० सुभाष रैना	सी-5 पामपोस्ट एन्कलेब, ग्रेटर कैलाश, नई दिल्ली	दिल्ली
4	डा० के० के० गखर	25/डी, एस० पी० रोड, नई दिल्ली	नई दिल्ली
5	डा० अतुल कुमार अग्रवाल	31-बी, कचहरी रोड, इलाहाबाद	अमृतसर
6	डा० छत्रपाल सिंह	248, खुरवरा मोहल्ला, देहरादून	फिरोजपुर
7	डा० मधु मेहरोत्रा	मारफत श्री पी०एन० मेहरोत्रा, 8, नवाब युसुफ रोड, इलाहाबाद	कानपुर
8	डा० चन्द्र नारायण मेहरोत्रा	मारफत श्री पी० एन० मेहरोत्रा, 8, नवाब युसुफ रोड, इलाहाबाद	कानपुर

उत्तर रेलवे में डाक्टरों की तदर्थ
नियुक्ति

4902. श्री राम प्रसाद बेशमूल : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में इस समय तदर्थ
आधार पर नियुक्त कितने डाक्टर काम कर
रहे हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने डाक्टरों को उनकी
योग्यता के अनुसार काम दे रखा है; और

(ग) क्या वर्तमान सरकार ने तदर्थ
नियुक्तियों को रोक दिया था; और यदि हां,
तो इस नीति के बावजूद उत्तर रेलवे के
अस्पतालों, में कितने डाक्टर नियुक्त किए
गए ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडोपते) :

(क) 53

(ख) तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त अधि-
कांश डाक्टर केवल बुनियादी चिकित्सा
सम्बन्धी अर्हता प्राप्त हैं। उन्हें उनकी अर्हता
के अनुसार काम दिया गया है।

(ग) तदर्थ आधार पर डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति इसलिये बन्द नहीं की गयी है क्योंकि अस्पतालों की कुशलता पूर्वक चलाना आवश्यक है ।

आपात स्थिति के दौरान उत्तर रेलवे में डाक्टरों की तदर्थ नियुक्तियां

4903. श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि: आपातस्थिति के दौरान उत्तर रेलवे में भूत-पूर्व रेल मंत्री की इच्छा के आधार पर तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त डाक्टरों की संख्या उनकी अर्हता तथा नियुक्ति का स्थान कहां है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंधुते) : चार उम्मीदवारों, जिन्होंने आपात काल की अवधि के दौरान भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों से डाक्टर के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए प्रार्थना की थी, को उत्तर रेलवे पर तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया था । उनके पास एम० बी० बी० एस० की बुनियादी अर्हता थी । लेकिन उनमें से एक ने त्याग पत्र दे दिया है । अन्य तीन व्यक्ति इस समय लखनऊ, दिल्ली और बीकानेर में तैनात हैं ।

Registration of Companies

4904. DR. HENRY AUSTIN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) The total number of companies registered during the last three months ; and

(b) the total number of companies registered during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) The total number of companies registered in the country under the Companies Act, 1956 during the three months March to May, 1977 the latest period for which such information is available was 659.

(b) The total number of companies registered in the country during the last three years, was 3733 in 1974-75, 3012 in 1975-76 and 2699 in 1976-77

Import of Crude Oil

4905. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA :

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has decided to continue the import of crude oil on the same rate as was done earlier ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this ;

(c) in view of the increase in production of crude oil in the country itself why was it necessary to import the same quantity during the current year ; and

(d) what will be the total cost of expenditure involved for importing the crude oil this year in view of the recent decision of the oil producing countries to increase its price ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) India is expected to import a quantity of the order of 14.2 million tonnes of crude oil during 1977-78 which is the same level as during 1976-77.

(b) The level of crude imports continues to be the same because of the expected growth in the demand for petroleum products from a level of 24.1 million tonnes in 1976-77 to around 26 million tonnes in 1977-78.

(c) The increase in indigenous availability of crude oil from on-shore and off-shore sources from 8.8 million tonnes in 1976-77 to an anticipated level of 11.3 million tonnes during 1977-78 would go towards meeting the increased demand for petroleum products in 1977-78.

(d) Crude oil imports during 77-78 were expected to cost approximately Rs. 1270 crores. The additional outgo of foreign exchange account of the price increase from July 1, 1977 in the crude imported from Saudi Arabia and UAE is estimated about Rs. 9.5 crores for crude imports from these countries during 1977.

Diesel / Electric Engines to Replace Steam Engines

4906. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the percentage of steam, diesel and electric engines with the Railways at present ; and

(b) the time by when the steam engines would be completely replaced by diesel and electric engines ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) The percentage of steam, diesel and electric locomotives on the Railways is 75.03, 17.40 and 7.57 respectively.

(b) Production of Steam locomotives has been discontinued and overaged, obsolete and uneconomical steam engines are being gradually replaced by Diesel or Electric locomotives only.

New Railway Line from Damoh to Banda

4907. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for construction of a new railway line from Damoh in Madhya Pradesh to Banda in U. P. is pending consideration with the Railway Board ; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) and (b). Representations have been received by the Ministry of Railways for construction of railway line from Damoh in Madhya Pradesh to Banda in U. P. No survey for this link has been carried out in the recent past and it will not be possible to consider its construction at present on account of paucity of resources.

Import of additional Crude from Iraq

4908. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has recently asked the Iraq Government to supply crude oil in addition to the quantity already agreed upon during this year ;

(b) if so, whether the Iraq Government has agreed to supply additional quantity crude ; and

(c) if so, how much and on what terms and conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) and (b). India proposes to import an additional quantity of 0.6 million tonnes of crude during the rest of the calendar year 1977 in addition to the supply of 2 million tonnes of crude oil in 1977 under the existing contract with Iraq. A contract for this additional supply is expected to be concluded between the Indian Oil Corporation and the Iraq National Oil Company shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

Purchase of Pipes by O & NGC from Japan

4909. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has placed orders in Japan for the supply of pipe for the 215 Km long sub-sea oil and gas pipelines from Bombay High to the shore ;

(b) whether this was done only after inviting tenders from other companies ; and

(c) if so, what will be the total expenditure involved and by what time the pipeline will be imported from Japan ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The total expenditure involved is Rs. 41.05 crores and the shipment from Japan will be effected between July 30, 1977 to October 5, 1977.

**Decision on Demands of Bonus to
Railwaymen**

4910. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the bonus issue was discussed by his Ministry with the Railway Unions; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks ; and if not, when the talks are likely to be held ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVETE) :**
(a) and (b). The matter has not been discussed with organised labour on the Railways. As stated in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 1226 answered on 21-6-77, the entire issue relating to bonus is being examined in depth by the Government.

**गणेश फ्लोर मिल, कानपुर को
बिना आर० आर० के माल दिया जाना**

4911. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे विभाग ने 1972 में गणेश फ्लोर मिल्स, कानपुर, को बिना आर० आर० के ही माल दे दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या उसके लिए आर० आर० अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार के बिना आर० आर० के माल देने वाले अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) परेषणों की सुपुर्दगी नियमों के अनुसार की गयी थी जिनमें यह व्यवस्था है कि परेषिनी की साईडिंग में खड़े किये जाने वाले माल डिब्बों के सम्बन्ध में माल डिब्बों के लेबलों पर उपलब्ध विवरण के आधार पर मीमों बोजक तैयार किया जाना चाहिए और रेलवे रसीद के न होने पर अनुमानित माल भाड़ा लेकर सुपुर्दगी दी जानी चाहिए । इस पार्टी ने अभी तक रेलवे रसीद जमा नहीं की है ।

(ग) चूँकि रेलवे रसीद के न होने पर सुपुर्दगी नियमानुसार की गयी, इसलिए कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Thefts and Pilferages in Railways

4912. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any loss incurred by the Railways during the last three years on account of theft and pilferage;

(b) the amount of annual expenditure incurred by the Railways on the employees posted for preventing these offences; and

(c) whether any effective measures have been contemplated to prevent these offences and whether such measures have been implemented in any of the zones; if so, results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) Yes. The loss for three years is as under :—

	1974	1975	1976
Total Loss	4,56,74,871	3,78,93,411	1,61,58,583
Recovery	61,81,604	74,25,654	32,72,934
Net loss	3,94,93,267	3,04,67,857	1,28,85,649

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The important measures taken to prevent these offences are as follows:

(i) Important goods trains are escorted by the Railway Protection Force.

(ii) Affected sections and yards are patrolled by the Railway Protection Force during the night.

(iii) All important yards and good-sheds are guarded by Railway Protection Force round-the-clock.

(iv) Regular meetings of State level/basic level committees are held for discussing Railway Crime and allied matters and preventive measures.

(v) Greater use is being made of the Dog-Squads maintained by the Railway Protection Force for patrolling the marshalling yards.

(vi) Close liaison is being maintained with the State Police authorities to curb the activities of criminals operating on the Railways.

(vii) Investigation of crimes coming to notice and prosecution of suspects are pursued vigorously.

**कोचले के परिवहन में की गई
अनियमितताएँ**

4913. श्री नवल सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कुछ कर्मचारी गत अनेक वर्षों से निम्न रेलके बोर्ड के यतायात तथा परिवहन विभाग में काम कर रहे हैं और मसगारियों के आवागमन पर उनका पूर्ण नियंत्रण है;

(ख) क्या इन व्यक्तियों की अदूर-दर्शिता के कारण गत तीन-चार वर्षों में माल डिब्बों की भारी कमी रही और माल के परिवहन में विलम्ब हुआ ;

(ग) क्या कोचले के परिवहन में अनेक अनियमितताएँ की गई थी और क्या प्राइवेट पार्टियों को बैमन सप्लाई करने के मामले में कोई कसौटी नहीं अपनाई गई; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस विभाग के कार्यकलापों की जांच कराने और दोषी व्यक्तियों को वहाँ से स्थानान्तरित करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) : (क)

चूँकि रेल मंत्रालय के यातायात परिवहन निदेशालय में कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति आम तौर पर सचिवालय सेवा से की जाती है; इसलिए निरन्तरता बनाये रखने और प्रशासनिक कुशलता की दृष्टि से, उनमें से कुछ कर्मचारी अनेक वर्षों तक उसी निदेशालय में काम करते रहते हैं। वे केवल सचिवालय सम्बन्धी काम में ही अधिकारियों की सहायता करते हैं और माल यातायात पर उनका कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं होता।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रेलवे बोर्ड में अन्य विभागों से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये अधिकारी

4914. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड में कितने अधिकारी अन्य विभागों से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए हुए हैं और वे किन पदों पर आए हुए हैं और वे उन पदों पर कब से काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनको उनके विभागों में वापस भेजने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब किया जायेगा और उनके स्थान पर अन्य अधिकारियों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लेने के लिए क्या प्रतिक्रिया अपनाई जायेगी ; और

(घ) भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्रियों, श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र और पण्डित कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने जिन व्यक्तियों को अन्य विभागों से बुलाया था उन के नाम क्या हैं और क्या वे अभी भी वहां काम कर रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) रेलवे बोर्ड में अन्य विभागों से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए अधिकारियों की संख्या 15 है। रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में सभी राजपत्रित पद, कुछ इने-गिने पदों को छोड़कर, निरपवाद रूप से संगठित रेल सेवाओं के अधिकारियों में से भरे जाते हैं। संवर्ग से बाहर के कुछ पदों पर, जिनको भरने के लिए प्रत्येक पद के लिए अपेक्षित तकनीकी योग्यता की दृष्टि से विशिष्ट भर्ती नियम हैं, अन्य सेवाओं के अधिकारी जैसे भारतीय पुलिस सेवा, भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा आदि के अधिकारी प्रतिनियुक्ति के लिए चुने जाते हैं। ये भर्ती नियम संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श तथा अनुमोदन से बनाये जाते हैं।

विवरण 'क', जिस में अन्य सेवाओं/विभागों से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये अधिकारियों के नाम, पदनाम, उनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति की तारीख और वर्तमान अवधि से सम्बन्धित सूचना दी गई है—सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—829/77)

(ख) विवरण 'क', के अंतिम कालम में दी गयी तारीख से पहले नहीं।

(ग) रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में उनको आगे रखने के संबंध में सम्बद्ध भर्ती नियमों तथा जन हित को ध्यान में रखकर प्रत्येक मामले में सरकार द्वारा लिए गये निर्णय के अनुसार निश्चय किया जायेगा।

(घ) भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र और पण्डित कमलापति त्रिपाठी के आदेश पर जो अधिकारी रेलवे बोर्ड में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लिए गए उन के नाम और पदनाम विवरण 'ख' में दिये गए हैं। सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—829/77) इनमें से क्रमांक 5, 6, 11 और 12 पर उल्लिखित अधिकारी अभी रेलवे बोर्ड में काम कर रहे हैं।

अरब देशों से तेल का आयात

4915. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत गत तीन वर्षों से प्रतिवर्ष अरब देशों से कितना पेट्रोल मंगा रहा है तथा उससे लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ रही है ;

(ख) अपने देश में ही और अधिक तेल का पता लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या भारत कुशल इंजीनियरों के अभाव में तेल के नए कुओं का पता नहीं लग पा रहा है और सरकार को विदेशी तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ताकि तेल के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सके ?

पट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
(श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अरब देशों से कच्चे तेलों के आयातों की परिमात्रा और मूल्य निम्नलिखित था :—

	मात्रा (मि० मी० टन)	कीमत (रुपये करोड़ों में)
1974	13.97	899.36
1975	13.67	979.20
1976	14.03	1143.69

(ख) से (घ) एक ग्राम धारणा के अनुसार, यह कहना सही नहीं है कि भारत विशेषज्ञ इंजीनियरिंग जानकारी के अभाव में नये तेल क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने में असमर्थ है। तथापि, विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएँ ऐसे क्षेत्रों में गहरे व्यधन कार्य आदि जैसे विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए उपलब्ध की जाती है, जहाँ पर व्यधन कार्य के दौरान विषम पेचीदोगियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। देश में अधिक तेल का पता लगाने के लिए जो कदम उठाये गये हैं; उनमें से भूगर्भीय और भूभौतिकीय सर्वेक्षणों के तीव्रकरण का उल्लेख किया जा सकता है। तटीय तथा अपतटीय क्षेत्रों

में अनेक स्थानों पर अन्वेषी व्यधन कार्य भी आगे बढ़ रहा है। तटीय क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन में चालू वर्ष और पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के बाकी वर्षों के दौरान कार्यक्रमानुसार वृद्धि की जायेगी। बम्बई हाई तथा उत्तर बसीन क्षेत्रों का तत्परता से विकास किया जा रहा है और बम्बई हाई क्षेत्र से वाणिज्य उत्पादन मई, 1976 से आरम्भ हो गया। इन अपतटीय क्षेत्रों से उत्पादन की अनुकूलतम दर वर्ष 1980-81 तक प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है।

Amendment of the Constitution

4916. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in bringing forth the proposal for constitutional reforms, particularly for the annulment of the 38th to 42nd Constitutional Amendment Acts; and

(b) by when such proposals are expected to be brought forward?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) The proposal for constitutional reforms involves a detailed and thorough examination of the relevant provisions of the Constitution and this, obviously, would require quite some time.

(b) As soon as possible after the said examination is completed.

Negotiations on Six-Point Charter of demands of Railwaymen

4917. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether any move has so far been initiated to start negotiations with the representatives of the Railwaymen on their six-point charter of demands;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) by when it is expected to be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :
(a) to (c). During the negotiations prior to May 1974 strike, a common ground on the following points was being evolved, though no formal agreement was concluded :—

(i) Implementation of Miabho's Award in toto.

(ii) Cadre review and upgradation of Class III and Class IV staff.

(iii) Job Evaluation within the framework of the Pay Commission's recommendations.

(iv) Appointment of a Committee to go into anomalies arising as a result of Pay Commission's recommendations.

(v) Certain policies with regard to employment of casual labour.

(vi) Opening of fair-price shops in railway colonies housing more than 300 families.

After the May 1974 Strike there was no progress on the remaining demands. As has already been clarified on the Floor of the House it is Government's policy to consider all genuine demands that the recognised Federations might put forward and examine them in depth in the context of the resources available.

Prospects of finding Oil in Sea from Bassein to Bombay High

4918. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether prospects of finding oil and gas in the sea from Bassein to Bombay High are bright; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA). (a) and (b). In this area exploratory drilling for hydrocarbons has so far been carried out by the ONGC in three structures. Out of these, in only one structure, oil in commercial quantity has been encountered. Further exploratory drilling on this structure would be undertaken to assess the reserves there. Seismic surveys have shown the presence of other structures in this area which remain to be drilled.

Confirmation of officers in Railways with Long Service

4919. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large number of temporary officers on the Railways who have not been confirmed even after 12 to 15 years of service;

(b) if so, how many and in which departments they are working;

(c) the reasons for their non-confirmation; and

(d) whether Government propose to confirm all such officers who have put in at least 10 year of service?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):
(a) and (b). The total number of Temporary Officers recruited in various departments on Railways was 1089 and the number awaiting confirmation now is 317 only: 225 in Civil Engineering, 57 in Electrical Engineering, 34 in Signal Engineering and 1 in Traffic Transportation & Commercial Department.

(c) and (d) : The permanent appointment of Temporary Officers is done by a positive act of selection arranged through the U.P.S.C., against an yearly quota of vacancies reserved for the permanent appointment of Temporary Assistant Officers in the respective Class I Services. This quota has been increased progressively from time to time. Recently the quota of such appointment has been enhanced considerably in consultation with the U.P.S.C. At present the yearly quota for the various departments is as under:

Civil Engineering department	29
Electrical Engineering department	10
Signal Engineering department	6
Traffic Transportation and Commercial department	2

The remaining Temporary Officers are likely to be appointed permanently in Class I in a few years time.

Meeting with Chambers of West Bengal on Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia

4920. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he convened a meeting of the representatives of the different chambers of West Bengal in July 1977 in Delhi to discuss on the question of implementing the Petro-chemical complex in Haldia; if so, the outcome thereof;

(b) whether the State Government has applied to the Centre for issue of a letter of intent for production of five petro-chemical products; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation has made five applications for the issue of letters of intent for the production of various petro-chemicals items.

(c) A meeting of representatives of various chambers of commerce, West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation and West Bengal Government was convened on 18-7-77 to discuss the question of implementation of a petro-chemical complex in Haldia. Certain chambers of Commerce had expressed apprehensions that there was a move to shift the proposed complex from Haldia to Bombay region. The representatives were assured that no such move was being contemplated. They were also told that the question would be decided as soon as naphtha for the project could be located. It was also suggested to the representative that initially, downstream, petro-chemical units should be set up at Haldia. As regards the applications made by the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for letters of intent, further data asked for from West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation has been sent to the Planning Commission for appraisal to ascertain whether the proposals are economically viable.

Conversion of MG/NG to Broad Gauge Lines in Eastern and South Eastern Railways

4922. SHRI BIJOY KUMAR MONDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the metre gauge and narrow gauge Railway lines in Eastern and South Eastern Railways are under consideration for conversion into broad gauge ;

(b) whether there are any proposal before the Ministry for the purpose and if so, the reaction of the Ministry thereto; and

(c) what new works are in progress and are proposed to be taken up in these Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)

(a) to (c) : A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for conversion of the Jabalpur-Gondia narrow gauge line into broad gauge, is in progress at present. A survey was carried out for the conversion of Rupsa-Talband line to broad gauge but the project was not found to be viable. The following new broad gauge lines are under construction or have been approved for construction on Eastern and South-Eastern Railways in replacement of old narrow gauge lines.

(1) Howrah to Amta new broad gauge line including Bargachia-Champadanga Branch line.

(2) Howrah to Seakhala new broad gauge line.

Survey for Railway Line from Indore to Bombay

4923. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey had ever been made in the past for construction of a railway line between Indore and Bombay;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold a fresh survey of above project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal for survey under consideration at present.

**उर्वरक निगम ने वेतनमानों संबंधी
सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति**

4924. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाह : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय उर्वरक निगम ने वेतनमानों सम्बन्धी सिफारिशों को 1 जनवरी, 1976 से लागू करने का वचन दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वेतनमानों को अब तक क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार कब से पुनरीक्षित वेतनमान लागू करेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख) जी हां, एफ० सी० आई० और उनके एककों/प्रभागों/कार्यालयों के मान्यता प्राप्त संघों के बीच हुए करार के अनुसरण में उनके मान्यता प्राप्त संघों के परामर्श से कर्मचारियों के लिए नए वेतनमान तैयार करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं जो 1-1-1976 से लागू होंगे ।

(ग) इस समय नए वेतनमानों को अन्तिम रूप देने की संभाव्य तिथि बताना कठिन है क्योंकि यह विभिन्न स्रोतों से आंकड़े एकत्र करने, कर्मचारियों के संघों और अन्य संबन्धित प्राधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श करने जैसे विभिन्न तथ्यों पर निर्भर करेगा ।

Proposal for Overbridge at Ranitala

4925. SHRI JENA BAIRAGI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of constructing an over-bridge at Ranitala Railway Station under South-Eastern Railway (between Kharagpur and Khurda line); and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) There is no proposal for the construction of an over-bridge at this station.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway workers victimised from January 1974 to January 1977 from Khurda Junction to Kharagpur Junction (S. E. Railway)

4926. SHRI JENABAIRGAGI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of Railway Workers of South Eastern Railway working within Khurda Railway Junction to Kharagpur Junction suspended, retrenched, jailed from January 1974 to January 1977; and

(b) whether these workers have been taken back in their respective services and how many of them are not yet taken back?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) to (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

निर्धनों को कानूनी सहायता

4927. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) निर्धनों को अब किस प्रकार की कानूनी सहायता दी जाती है;

(ख) निर्धनों को कानूनी सहायता दिये जाने विषयक कानून बनने से लेकर अब तक कितने निर्धन व्यक्तियों को, राज्य-वार, कानूनी सहायता दी गई; और

(ग) इस समय कितने निर्धन व्यक्तियों के राज्य-वार, कितने मामले प्रगति पर हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) सेशन न्यायालयों के समक्ष विचारणों में, ऐसे अभियुक्त व्यक्तियों

के लिए जिनके पास प्लीडर नियुक्त करने के पर्याप्त साधन नहीं हैं, कानूनी सहायता का उपबन्ध अभी दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 द्वारा किया गया है। इसी प्रकार, गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता देने के लिए, भारत की विभिन्न परिषद और राज्य विभिन्न परिषदों को समर्थ बनाने की दृष्टि से अधिवक्ता अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 7(2)(ख) और 6(2)(ख) में उपबन्ध किया गया है। सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 के आदेश 33 का संशोधन इस दृष्टि से किया गया है कि यदि परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए आवश्यक हो तो न्यायालय निर्धन व्यक्ति के लिए प्लीडर नियुक्त कर सके। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता देने की स्कीमें तैयार की हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में व्योरे प्राप्त किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग) उत्तर के भाग (क) में जो कुछ बताया गया है उसके सिवाय गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता देने के लिए अब तक कोई विधि अधिनियमित नहीं की गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं।

Extension of Salem-Dharmapuri Daytime Passenger to Bangalore

4928. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government propose to extend Salem-Dharmapuri daytime passenger to Bangalore to meet the needs of the public?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : Yes, this matter is under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश में रेल लाइनों के सर्वेक्षण के संबंध में डिस्काउन्टेड कैश फ्लो रिटर्नस

4929. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न रेल लाइनों के बारे में सुधारों के लिये क्या प्रावधान किये गये हैं और गत तीन वर्षों में कितने तकनीकी सर्वेक्षण किये गये; और

(ख) प्रत्येक लाइन सर्वेक्षण पर डिस्काउन्टेड कैश फ्लो रिटर्नस क्या थे और क्या निर्णय लिये गये ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 830/77]

Herbal Wealth in Himachal Pradesh

4930. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is Herbal Wealth in abundance in Himachal Pradesh, such as discaria, kuth and dhoop; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to set up any chemical industry in Kangra District, the for most producer of herbs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal at present for setting up a Chemical Plant in Kangra Distt. based on herbs.

Basis for Fixing Freight and Fares on Hilly Areas NG and MG Lines]

4931. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria on the basis of which freight and fare are fixed on Hilly areas Narrow Gauge railway lines and Metre Gauge lines; and

(b) the criteria on the basis of which return railway tickets are issued for the hill stations and other important stations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) Excepting on the Darjeeling Himalayan Section of N.F. Railway, over other Hill Sections, the basis of freight and fares charged is the same as that charged on rest of the Railway system. There is, however, inflation in the distance for charge on Hill Sections. Over the D. H. Section of N.F. Railway a special higher basis of freight and fares is in force. The justification for levy of higher freight and fares over Hill Sections is the higher capital cost involved in the construction of these lines and the higher cost of operation.

On other Metre Gauge and Narrow Gauge lines also the basis of freight and fares charged is the same as that charged over the rest of the Railway system. There is, however, some inflation in the distance for charge on some of the recently constructed Metre Gauge and Narrow Gauge lines. The distance for charge for over these lines has been inflated as it was found that construction of these lines was justified only on the basis of inflated distance.

(b) With a view to developing traffic to certain specified Hill stations and also considering the fact that the economy of certain States depend to a large degree on tourist traffic, the Railways have been issuing Concessional Return Tickets at 1 1/2 Single journey fares for First and Second classes from year to year. Such Concessional Return Journey Tickets are not issued for journey to other Stations.

आसनसोल और गया के बीच चलने वाली पार्सल गाड़ियों में 4 डिब्बे जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव

4932. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या ग्रेड कोर्ड लाइन पर आसनसोल जंक्शन और गया जंक्शन के बीच गोमो

से गया तक दिन में 8.30 बजे से रात्रि 23.30 बजे तक यात्रियों के लिए कोई पैसेन्जर गाड़ी नहीं चलती है और यहां पर कोई सड़क यातायात सुविधा भी उपलब्ध नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जब तक यहां इस बारे में कोई स्थायी प्रबन्ध न हो तब तक के लिए वहां चलने वाली प्रत्येक पार्सल गाड़ी में 4-4 पैसेन्जर डिब्बे लगाने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) 129 आसनसोल वाराणसी सवारी गाड़ी, जो गोमो से 08.57 बजे रवाना होती है, गोमो गया खंड पर सब जगह ठहरने वाली एकमात्र गाड़ी है। लेकिन 51 अप सियालदह जम्मूतवी एक्सप्रेस, जो गोमो से 17.55 बजे रवाना होती है, भी अनेक मध्यवर्ती स्टेशनों पर ठहरती है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

हीरोडीह, चम्बा और कोडर्मा स्टेशनों के निकट फाटक

4933. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनता द्वारा ग्रेड कोर्ड लाइन पर धनबाद और गया के बीच (एक) हीरोडीह स्टेशन के पूर्वी केबिन के पास (दो) चीबें स्टेशन के पश्चिमी भाग (भस्केडीह गांव में) के निकट और (तीन) कोडर्मा स्टेशन के पूर्वी भाग में मोरियांव गांव के निकट फाटक बनाने की बार-बार मांग की जाती रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मांग की पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क)
उल्लिखित स्थानों पर समपार गेटों की व्यवस्था
के लिए उस क्षेत्र की जनता से ऐसे कोई अनु-
रोध प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Grant of Compensatory Allowance to
the Employees of Fertilizer Corpora-
tion of India Ltd. at Naya Nangal**

4934. DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PAN-
DEYA : Will the Minister of PETRO-
LEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FER-
TILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for the grant of
compensatory allowance to the employees
of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
stationed at Naya Nangal (Punjab) on the
basis of a similar allowance being paid by
the Punjab Government to its employees
posted in this area, has been sent by the
Corporation management to the Govern-
ment for approval after the Board of Direc-
tors of the Corporation had approved the
proposal; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to
be cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and

(b). Yes. The proposal has been received
from the Fertilizer Corporation of India
and is at present under consideration of
the Government. A decision is likely to
be reached soon.

**Memoranda from Ticket Checking
Staff**

4935. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have
received several memoranda from the
Ticket checking staff from different divi-
sions;

(b) if so, what are the main grievances
of the staff; and

(c) what action has been taken by Go-
vernment to solve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :
(a) to (c). A memorandum from the
Ticket Checking Staff was received through
Shri Shyam Sunder Lal, M. P. in May,
1977. The demands and the position in
their respect are given below:—

<i>Demands</i>	<i>Position</i>
(i) TTEs and conductors should be treated as running staff.	(i) Under the Rules, only such staff as are directly incharge of and responsible for movement of trains are treated as running staff. As the Ticket Checking Staff are not directly connected with the movement of trains, they cannot be treated as running staff. This issue had been considered a number of times in the past also and the demand not accepted.
(ii) Punitive action against T.C. staff on the ground of low earnings should be stopped.	(ii) The performance of a T.T.E. is judged by the average performance of the squad working on a common roster. It is only in the case of such T. T. Es whose performance remains below the average of their group that corrective action is taken.
(iii) The cadre of TTEs and TCs should be given Leave Reserve Posts in different grades according to the sanctioned posts.	(iii) Ordinarily, leave reserve is provided in the lowest category in each promotion group; however, in certain groups, leave reserve is provided in the intermediate grades also to a certain extent. Consistent with this policy, at present, leave Reserve element for TTEs is provided in grade Rs. 330-560 (RS) to the extent of 50% and the balance in the grade of TCs [i.e. in scale Rs. 260-400(RS)].

**गुलाब बाग खुशकी बाग के निकट
रेल लाइन पर ऊपरि पुल**

4936. श्री लखनलाल कपूर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार में पूर्णिया शहर से होकर गुजरने वाला राष्ट्रभूमि राजमार्ग संख्या 31 गुलाब बाग खुशकी बाग के निकट एक रेलवे लाइन से होकर भी जाती है जिसके कारण यातायात में कठिनाइयां होती हैं; और

(ख) क्या उक्त स्थान पर ऊपरि पुल बनाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेलमंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग 31 पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के पूर्णिया स्टेशन के निकट कि० मी० 27/2-3 पर एक "ए" श्रेणी के समपार से होकर गुजरता है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त समपार के स्थान पर ऊपरी पुल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । लेकिन समपार से लगभग 2.5 कि० मी० दूर पूर्णिया शहर को छोड़ता हुआ रेलवे लाइन की दोनों ओर से राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग को जोड़ने वाले समान्तर मार्ग पर एक ऊपरी पुल बना हुआ है । राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग पर होने वाला सीधा यातायात समपार को छोड़कर इस मार्ग का उपयोग कर सकता है । यह ऊपरी सड़क पुल राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग के समपार पर यातायात का विलम्ब न्यूनतम करने में भी सहायक है ।

Non-release of Quinine/Cinchona by the Central Government from their units at Tamil Nadu and West Bengal

4937. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government controlled production units of Quinine/Cinchona are not releasing Quinine to various life-saving drug manufacturers from their factories at Tamil Nadu and West Bengal;

(b) whether this is being done to avail of effects of proposed enhancement of price; and

(c) if so, how his Ministry is proposing to tackle the situation to check consequent fall in supplies of various medicine inter-linked with Quinine?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-release of Quinine-Cinchona by the Central Government controlled units to the Manufacturers of Drugs

4938. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Quinine/Cinchona is controlled by his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that manufacturers of various drugs are allotted Quinine/Cinchona and in spite of such allotment by Central Government agencies these manufacturers are not actually given the Quinine resulting into loss of their production of various life-saving drugs; and

(c) the steps being proposed to be taken against all those defaulting Quinine manufacturers for withholding the supplies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) to (c): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inclusion of Sholapur Division in Central Railway

4939. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Railway employees in Sholapur-Dhond-Latur region of South Central Zone have decided recently to renew their struggle of 1973 for inclusion of Sholapur Division in Central Zone;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 1973 'Qureshi Committee' appointed to go through their demands submitted in its report that the matter be referred to the expert Committee which is to formulate the reorganisation of Railway Zones;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the long delay in reorganisation of Zones, especially is the case in point leading to the said agitation resulting in suffering to the thousands of Railway passengers; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) (a).
Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) The matter with reference to Part (b) above is under consideration.

Shortage of Barrels faced by oil Company

4940. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an acute shortage of barrels is being faced by oil companies;

(b) whether the oil companies have sent an SOS to his Ministry;

(c) what is the extent of the shortage and what are the causes;

(d) whether Government have taken any decision to arrange for the import of steel sheets on priority basis for manufacture of oil barrels; and

(e) what steps are being taken to avert the serious crisis?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) to (c). It has been reported that as against the Oil Industry's requirement of about 4,000 tonnes/month of 18 G Drum Steel required for the manufacture of Lube barrels, Hindustan Steel Limited (HSL) have supplied a total quantity of 9374 tonnes during April-June 1977 i.e. at an average of 3100 tonnes per month. Similarly as against the requirement of about 5000 tonnes/month of 24 G Steel required for the manufacture of Asphalt Drums, Hindustan Steel Ltd. have supplied only about 6641 tonnes during the months of May and June, 1977, i.e. an average of 3320 tonnes/month.

The Short supply is mainly due to increased demand of indigenous Steel as also certain operational problems at Rourkela Plant and due to slippage in commissioning of Bokaro Steel Plant.

Earlier SAIL had agreed to the import of 8500 tonnes of 18 G Steel. However, HSL have now agreed to advance the rolling schedule for 18 G Steel at Bokaro. As the availability position of 18 G Steel is expected to improve after July, 1977, the import of 8500 tonnes of 18 G Steel has been dispensed with.

As regards 24 G Steel, Government reviewed the position in April 1977 and decided to import 6000 tonnes. Again the position was examined and in order to avoid any crisis in October-November 1977, HSL has been requested to arrange for an additional import of 10,000 tonnes on priority basis. With the commissioning of cold rolled Mill at Bokaro, the position is expected to improve.

Linking of Annual Increments of Railway Workers with Performance.

4941. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to link annual increments of railway workers with their performance; and

(b) whether the Government are aware of serious objections to performance-oriented increments as retrograde in character?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):
(a) There is no such proposal in the Railway Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Ticketless Travel by people going to join Rallies of Political Parties

4942. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State:

(a) Whether ticketless travel has increased in railways during the last four months;

(b) number of the persons punished for ticketless travel during the period;

(c) whether during last four months ticketless people were found to travel by thousands, while joining rallies organised by political parties in Calcutta, Delhi, Patna, Lucknow and Bombay;

(d) if so, whether ticket checkers have been asked not to interfere in such mass movement of ticketless travellers intending to participate in political rallies ; and

(e) the guidelines issued to the railway employees in dealing with such situation of politically motivated ticketless travels ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)
(a) No.

(b) and (c). During the period 1-2-1977 to 31-5-1977, 7,63,187 persons were detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets. 1,07,154 persons were prosecuted and 71,250 out of them were sent to jail. No distinction is made between an ordinary ticketless traveller and a ticketless traveller belonging to a political party and the apprehended ticketless travellers are dealt with as per rules. The railways do not maintain statistics of ticketless travel for different groups of ticketless travellers.

(d) and (e) No. instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Railways not to interfere with the mass movement of ticketless travellers intending to participate in political rallies.

Exemption to Muslims from Adoption of Children Bill

4943. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Muslim Personal Law Board has urged the Government to grant exemption to the Muslim community from the purview of the Adoption of Children Bill ; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) It appears from press reports that the All India Muslim Personal Law Board has passed a resolution on the 10th July, 1977, urging the Government to grant exemption to the Muslim Community from the purview of the Adoption of Children Bill.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS TRAVANCORE LTD. FOR 1975-76.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : Sir : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, for the year 1975-76.

(2) Annual Report of the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-817/77]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, on behalf of Shri H. M. Patel, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :-

(i) G.S.R. 917 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 918 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 919 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-818/77]

12.26 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT- ANCE

VISIT OF THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TO NEPAL

MR. SPEAKER : Now we can take up
Calling Attention.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) :
Sir, I am on a point of order. You can see
Rule No. 197. It is very clear. It reads "A
member, may with the previous permission
of the Speaker, call the attention of a
Minister to any matter of urgent public
importance." Sir, the precedent in this
House is that in such matters of public im-
portance, the Minister would come with a
statement *suo-motu*. The Minister of
External Affairs has paid a visit to Nepal.
He has visited a very important friendly
neighbouring country a few days ago while
Parliament is in session. We have seen
the reports in the paper. It would have
been proper on his part to come and make
a statement before the House. You have to
take the decision. It is a matter of public
importance. Then you by your wisdom
allowed the Calling Attention. I would
request you to give a directive to the
Ministers in the matter for future guidance.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister should
have made a statement.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE) : If I had made a statement *suo-
motu*, there would have been no occasion
for the Members to ask questions. So, I
waited for the Calling Attention motion.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN
(Satara) : If the Minister had come with
a statement before the house *suo-motu*, we
would have asked for a discussion on the
subject. But in a calling attention motion
only those persons who have signed the
motion can ask questions. Otherwise, the
whole House will (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Sir, I may inform the Leader of the Oppo-
sition that only one Member has given
calling attention motion. Obviously others
are not interested.

MR. SPEAKER : It would have been
proper for the Minister to have come for-
ward with a statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Sir, I would like to seek your permission
to make a statement *suo-motu* on the visit
of the Foreign Minister of Japan.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Shri Ugrasen.

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : माननीय अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के
निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर विदेश मंत्री
का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ
कि वह इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें :

"उनकी हाल की नेपाल यात्रा तथा नेपाल के
नरेश और नेताओं के साथ उनकी बातों
के परिणाम ।

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों
को ज्ञात है, महामान्य प्रो० कृष्ण राज आर्याल
के निमंत्रण पर मैं हाल ही में नेपाल की यात्रा
पर गया था और 14 से 16 जुलाई 1977
तक वहाँ ठहरा था । पूर्वनिश्चित कार्यक्रमों
के अनुसार, विदेश मंत्री के रूप में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय
सम्मेलनों में भाग लेने के लिए मैंने दूसरे
देशों की भी यात्राएँ की लेकिन मुझे इस बात
की बहुत खुशी है कि द्विपक्षीय संबंधों के
परिप्रेक्ष्य में मैंने सबसे पहले नेपाल की यात्रा
की । यह सत्य हमारे अनुपम संबंधों को परि-
लक्षित करता है जो इतिहास, संस्कृति, धर्म
तथा सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक सम्पर्कों पर
आधारित हैं । यह यात्रा प्रमुख रूप से भारत
और नेपाल के बीच विद्यमान सद्भाव के
संवर्धन के लिए तथा हमारी नई सरकार
के साथ उच्चतम स्तर पर बातचीत के क्रम
को जारी रखने के लिए की गयी थी जिसका
अत्यन्त लाभप्रद शुभारंभ अप्रैल के शुरू में
नेपाल के महामहिम नरेश की भारत यात्रा
से हुआ था ।

काठमांडू में मैंने नेपाल के महामहिम
नरेश से भेंट की । इस अवसर पर परस्पर
विश्वास के वातावरण में हमने आपसी हित
के विभिन्न विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया
था । मैं प्रधान मंत्री, श्री तुलसी गिरि से

भी मिला। इस बातचीत में भारत में घटी घटनाओं के प्रति दिलचस्पी दिखाया जाना स्वाभाविक ही था। मैंने इस बात को पुनः दोहराया कि भारत में हम लोकतांत्रिक जीवन पद्धति के प्रति वचनबद्ध हैं, लेकिन मैंने यह भी कहा कि भारत सरकार नेपाल के अथवा किसी भी अन्य देश के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेगी।

नेपाल के विदेश मंत्री के साथ बातचीत के दो दौर हुए थे जिनमें दोनों पक्षों के अधिकारी उपस्थित थे। मित्रता और सौहार्दपूर्ण वातावरण में, जो कि भारत और नेपाल के संबंधों की विशेषता है, हुए इस विचार-विमर्श में दोनों देशों के संबंधों से सम्बद्ध सभी मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारी बातचीत के परिणाम-स्वरूप इस बात को स्वीकृति मिली कि हमारी मित्रता को मजबूत करने के लिए तथा आपसी लाभ के लिए सहयोग को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए हितों की समानता अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इस उपमहाद्वीप के सभी देशों में स्थिरता हो और उनमें परस्पर समरस और सहयोगपूर्ण संबंध विकसित हों, इस बात में भारत और नेपाल दोनों की समान दिलचस्पी है।

इसी भावना के साथ हमने शांति के क्षेत्र के विषय में नेपालीपक्ष के विचारों पर भी बातचीत की। मैंने अपने आतिथेय महोदय को बताया कि जनता सरकार हृदय से यह चाहती है कि हमारा समूचा उपमहाद्वीप एक शांत क्षेत्र हो और इसी क्रम में भारत के सभी पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंध सुधारने के लिए सरकार कदम उठा रही है। जहां तक नेपाल का प्रश्न है मैंने इस बात का संकेत दिया था कि अपने मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों के अनुरूप हम नेपाल की सरकार की तरफ से आने वाले किसी भी सुझाव पर खुले मन से विचार करेंगे। मैंने इस बात की पुनः पुष्टि की कि भारत और नेपाल के बीच शांति और मित्रता की संधि है जिसमें यह स्वीकार किया गया

है कि दोनों देश सदैव शांति के साथ रहेंगे। इस संधि से और तदनंतर हमने जो कार्य किए हैं उनसे नेपाल की स्वतंत्रता, उसकी प्रभुसत्ता और प्रादेशिक अखंडता की पूर्णतः पुनः पुष्टि होती है। नेपाल के विदेश मंत्री जी से यह जानकर मुझे अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हुई कि नेपाल इस संधि का और उन अन्य सभी वचनों का सम्मान करता रहेगा जो हम दोनों ने मिलकर लिये हैं।

नेपाल के विदेश मंत्री जी के साथ हुई बातचीत में तथा नेपाल सरकार के वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री, महामात्य पीताम्बर धोज खाती के साथ अलग से हुई एक बैठक में भी भारत और नेपाल के बीच एक नई संधि का प्रश्न भी विचार-विमर्श के लिए उठा था जोकि अगस्त 1976 से स्थगित था। दोनों पक्षों ने अपनी-अपनी स्थिति समझायी। नेपाली पक्ष ने कुछ प्रस्ताव रखे जिस पर हमने अपनी प्रारम्भिक प्रतिक्रिया जता दी और हम दोनों में इस बात पर सहमति हुई कि दोनों पक्षों के दृष्टिकोणों पर सावधानी-पूर्वक विचार किया जाएगा। व्यापार एवं पारगमन के संबंध में जब तक एक नया करार नहीं हो जाता तब तक के लिए उसी व्यापार एवं पारगमन संधि की व्यवस्थाओं को जारी रखा गया है जो अगस्त 1976 में समाप्त हो गयी थी। यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि भारत सरकार इस बात के लिए अत्यंत उत्सुक है कि भारत नेपाल व्यापार के मार्ग में अथवा किसी देश के साथ नेपाल के पारगमन व्यापार के मार्ग में किसी तरह की कोई कठिनाई न आए। हमारा अनुभव यह बताता है कि अपना व्यापार बढ़ाने अथवा अपने माल के लिए नयी मंडियां खोजने की दिशा में यह संधि नेपाल की महत्वाकांक्षाओं में आड़े नहीं आयी है। दोनों देशों को एक दूसरे की वैध चिंताओं का ध्यान रखना होगा और यह भी देखना होगा कि पारगमन के प्रबंधों से दोनों में से किसी भी देश का अहित न हो।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

हमारे दोनों देशों के लोगों के आपसी लाभ के लिए हिमाचल के जल-संसाधनों की विशाल क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिए हमारे दोनों देशों के बीच जो विभिन्न परियोजनाओं चल रही हैं उन पर भी विचार हुआ। इस बात पर भी सहमति हुई कि इन संसाधनों के विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग के लिए भावी परियोजनाओं पर संयुक्त अध्ययन का जो काम रूका पड़ा है, जोकि पर्यावरण के परिरक्षण के लिए तथा दोनों देशों के लोगों के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास के संवर्धन के हित में हैं, शीघ्र शुरू किए जाएंगे।

मैं इस ओर से संतुष्ट हूँ और मेरे संतुष्ट होने के कारण हैं कि एक ऐसे निकट पड़ोसी होने की वजह से जिनकी सीमाएं दूर तक मिली हुई और खुली हैं और इसीलिए यद्यपि हम दोनों देशों के बीच समस्याएँ भी होंगी ही, तथापि इन्हें आपसी बातचीत के द्वारा और हमारे दोनों देशों के लोगों के हित में सुलझा लिया जाएगा। मेरी बातचीत का सार इस बात को प्रतिबिम्बित करता है कि दोनों देश इस बात के लिए बहुत उत्सुक हैं कि हमारे बहुमुखी और अनुपम संबंध निरन्तर बने रहेंगे। दोनों पक्षों ने यह महसूस किया कि इस यात्रा से हमारी मित्रता को बल मिला है और इससे इस बात की पुनः पुष्टि हुई है कि दोनों पक्ष यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे लाभप्रद संबंध दोनों देशों के हित में और अधिक बेहतर हों।

नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार ने मेरा जिस हार्दिकता के साथ स्वागत किया और नेपाल प्रवास के दौरान स्वयं मेरा और मेरे प्रतिनिधिमंडल का जिस हार्दिकता के साथ सत्कार किया उसके लिए मैं इस अवसर पर अपना आभार प्रकट करना चाहूंगा।

श्री उपसैन : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब माननीय विदेश मंत्री अपने नेपाल के

सद्भावना मिशन की यात्रा से वापिस आये तो उन्होंने 16 तारीख को पत्रकारों से वार्ता करते हुए जो वक्तव्य दिया, मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों को यहां रखना चाहता हूँ और उनसे उस पर स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ।

उन्होंने पहली बात यह कही कि दोनों देशों में करनाली नदी घाटी योजना पर विचार-विमर्श करने का वायदा किया है और पंचेश्वर बांध परियोजना, राप्ती नदी योजना एवं दौलाल घाट—नकरा सड़क परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में कदम उठाने हेतु समझौता हो गया है।

जिसका जिक्र माननीय मंत्री ने भाववाचक शब्दों में तो किया है, किन्तु स्पष्टीकरण नहीं किया है।

मंत्री महोदय ने पत्रकारों से बातचीत करते हुए यह भी कहा था कि नेपाल के महाराजाधिराज, उन की सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री, डा० तुलसी गिरि, और वहां के नेताओं के साथ जनतंत्र, मानवाधिकारों और स्वतंत्रता के बारे में भी वार्ता हुई थी, और वह इस बात से संतुष्ट थे कि इस वार्ता से दोनों पड़ोसी देशों को लाभ होगा।

हिन्दुस्तान एक बहुत बड़ा जनतंत्रीय देश है। लोक सभा के गत चुनावों में हमारे देश में जनतंत्र का इतना बड़ा एक्सपेरिमेंट हुआ है, जो दुनिया में कहीं नहीं हुआ है, जिस की सराहना अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति कार्टर ने भी की थी। इस बात को मानते हुए कि भारत का यह भी कर्तव्य है कि जहां हमारे यहां जनतंत्र फले-फूले, वहां पास-पड़ोस के देशों में भी जनतंत्रीय शक्तियों का समर्थन किया जाये, चाहे वह बंगलादेश हो, पाकिस्तान हो या श्रीलंका हो—हमें बड़ी खुशी है कि श्रीलंका में श्री जयवर्धन की जीत हुई है—मैं स्पष्ट रूप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेपाल के नेताओं के साथ मानवाधिकारों, जनतंत्र और स्वतंत्रता की सुरक्षा के बारे में

जो बातचीत हुई, क्या उस में श्री बी० पी० कोइराला के सम्बन्ध में भी वार्ता हुई।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बातचीत के दौरान करनाली, पंचेश्वर और राप्ती की परियोजनाओं पर चर्चा हुई थी। करनाली पर एक पनबिजली परियोजना बनाने का विचार है, जिस में 2,000 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होगी। नेपाल और भारत अपने वित्तीय साधनों से इस योजना को पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे, ऐसा दिखाई देता है। इस लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त प्राप्त करना आवश्यक होगा। नेपाल इस परियोजना के लिए एक बोर्ड बनाना चाहता है। उन्होंने हम से कहा है कि हम चार भारतीयों को उस में नामजद करें। वह नामजदगी हम करने जा रहे हैं और हम ने उन से आग्रह किया है कि वह इसी बीच में बोर्ड के टर्म्ज आफ रेफरेंस या कार्यक्षेत्र के बारे में हमें सूचना दे दें, जिस से बोर्ड के गठन के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जा सके।

पंचेश्वर की योजना, नेपाल में जिसे महा-काली नदी कहते हैं और जो हमारे यहां शारदा नदी है, उस से सम्बन्धित है। दोनों देशों के विशेषज्ञों इस सम्बन्ध से मिल कर इस योजना पर विचार कर रहे हैं। हम ने तय किया है कि यह विचार जल्दी ही पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। यह योजना दोनों देशों की सीमा पर बनेगी, इस लिए भूमि के अधिग्रहण का प्रश्न भी दोनों देशों के सामने है।

जहां तक राप्ती नदी की बहुदेशीय योजना का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि मैं बलरामपुर क्षेत्र का यहां प्रतिनिधित्व कर चुका हूं, जो प्रति-वर्ष राप्ती में आने वाली बाढ़ की विनाश-लीला से ग्रस्त होता है। स्वाभाविक रूप से मेरी इस योजना में व्यक्तिगत रुचि थी। परियोजना की रिपोर्ट नेपाल से हमें

प्राप्त हो गई है। भारतीय विशेषज्ञों ने उस पर अपना अध्ययन पूरा कर लिया है। अब हम लोगों ने एक संयुक्त समिति बनायी है जो इस योजना को अन्तिम रूप देगी। इस योजना से नेपाल की सिचाई और बिजली का लाभ होगा।

कर्नाली योजना से भी जो बिजली बनेगी हम ने नेपाल से कहा है कि जो भी फालतू बिजली होगी उसे खरीदने के लिए भारत तैयार रहेगा।

श्री उग्रसेन ने एक प्रश्न और पूछा है। अगर उन्होंने समाचार पत्रों को दिया गया मेरा वक्तव्य पूरा पढ़ा होता या उद्धृत किया होता तो इस प्रश्न का भी उत्तर उन्हें मिल जाता। नेपाल नरेश और नेपाल के नेताओं से हम ने बहुत से मामलों पर चर्चा की। सारे मामलों का उल्लेख यहां करना उचित नहीं होगा। अगर हमारे मित्र उग्रसेन महोदय कुछ विशेष जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं तो मैं उन्हें अलग से जानकारी दे सकता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : Now the hon. Home Minister is to make a Statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I seek one clarification in order to understand what the Minister has said? I am not asking any question. The hon. Minister has said they had raised some discussion on the concept of zone of peace. Now, we work to understand what is the concept of the 'zone of peace'. It is difficult to understand it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called the Home Minister

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The hon. Minister has made a statement. We want to understand the concept of the 'Zone of peace.'

MR. SPEAKER : You are a senior member. There are other occasions to ascertain it. I have called the Minister already.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Sir, we are not able to understand the statement made by the Minister. To repeat, we want to understand the concept of the "zone of peace". This is our difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: There are similar difficulties for other Members also.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
The hon. Minister has used the term "zone of peace." We want to understand that concept. Otherwise, this statement is not much of use to us.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Sir, I agree with you that no questions can be asked by way of a clarification. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has raised a very fundamental question. On the zone of peace the Minister has stated that he has an open mind. I do not know whether it is open at both the ends. But we would like to know what commitments are being made by the Government of India in this matter. Has he clearly understood the implications of the concept of a zone of peace? What exactly does he mean when he says "we are prepared to consider it with an open mind"? What exactly is the commitment? If he can not answer it now, or if you do not want to allow him to answer it now, possibly he can give the reply on some other occasion.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, may I say that it will be a wrong practice to raise a discussion on a Calling Attention Notice like this? If proper occasion is sought for this, I would not object to it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I am not breaking any new ground. We want to understand the concept which has been proposed.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see what we can do, but not on this occasion. We may find some other occasion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Sir, we have a right to seek a clarification. We are not asking a question.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already ruled that no questions can be asked.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
The statement is for the benefit of the House. If the House is not able to understand a statement made by the hon. Minister, the House is perfectly entitled to seek the guidance of the Chair and a clarification from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: There are other provisions of the rules under which he can raise it.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है, कल भी मैं आप से मैम्बर में मिला था, अंग्रेजी की वह किताब आज भी इस देश के अंदर दिल्ली में और देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में पढ़ाई जा रही है जिस में एमरजेंसी की प्रशंसा है। हम ने उस सिलसिले में आप से आप के चम्बर में भेंट की थी। उस सवाल को आप लगातार टालते जा रहे हैं।

हम उस को कल फिर उठाएंगे।

12.46 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION GIVEN BY THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS ON 20TH JULY, 1977 RE. RESIGNATION OF JUSTICE D. S. MATHUR FROM THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, during the course of discussions arising out of the statement made by me in Lok Sabha on the 20th July 1977 regarding the resignation of Justice D. S. Mathur as the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the Maruti Group of concerns, I had replied in the negative when Honourable member Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan asked the question "Whether you have instituted any CBI enquiry into anything covered by his terms of reference". I wish to clarify that cases pertaining to some of the matters covered by the terms of reference of the Commission had been under investigation by the CBI under the normal process of law even before the Commission was appointed. As members are aware, inquiries, investigations and launching of prosecutions in respect of criminal offences can be undertaken regardless of the fact that they may be the subject of inquiry by a Commission appointed under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) ALLOTMENT OF SEAT TO THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION IN THE SWEARING IN CEREMONY OF THE PRESIDENT

12.47 hrs.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : It is a very happy occasion....

MR. SPEAKER : You have merely to call attention.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I am only drawing the attention of the House.

Lest I should be misunderstood, I should say that it was a very happy day for every one of us and we all attended the ceremony of the assumption of office by the President of India. Unfortunately, there was an incident. The Leader of the Opposition and the leader of our party, Shri Y. B. Chavan, was given a seat in the third row, and the leaders of other groups had no seats at all. The President of the Congress Party was sitting at the rear, while the President of the Janata Party, Shri Chandrasekhar, was in the forefront.

We are least bothered about the seating, but the attitude of the Government towards the Opposition is the main point, because, as you very well know, Government has always been swearing by democratic values..

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a debate.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : We believe whatever the Prime Minister says and we believe that he means it and that he sincerely wants to respect the Opposition, but this was made by the Home Ministry officials.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I would like to clarify that as soon as this was raised yesterday—I had not known anything about it before—I made enquiries, and I found that the arrangement was made by the Home Ministry, and not by Parliament Secretariat. The arrangements were made on the assumption that the leader of the Opposition has Cabinet rank. Therefore, he was put along with Cabinet Ministers, but not in the front. Personally, and as Government, we have said that we want to give full importance to the Opposition. It is, therefore, necessary that the Leader of the Opposition ought to be in the front line, and I have given those instructions. I am sorry for what has happened, because it should not have happened like this. This will not happen in future.

(ii) REINSTALLMENT & RETREACHED EMPLOYEES 'VIR ARJUN'

श्री भगत राम (फिल्लौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिसम्बर, 1976 में "वीरअर्जुन" बन्द कर दिया गया था और उसमें काम करने वाले जो मुलाजिम थे वे निकाल दिए गए थे, लेकिन यही अखबार अब फिर पहली जुलाई 1977 से शुरू कर दिया गया है। लेकिन इसमें जो मुलाजिम निकाले गये थे उनको पहले काम पर लगाना चाहिए था किन्तु अप्सोस की बात है कि उनको काम पर नहीं लगाया गया। अब 60 मुलाजिम ऐसे हैं जिन्हें काम पर न लगाने के कारण इस महंगाई के जमाने में उनके परिवार भूखे मर रहे हैं। उन लोगों ने मैनेजमेंट के पास बड़ी अपीलें की हैं, अथोरिटीज को भी मिले हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उन को वापस नहीं लिया गया है। 1 जुलाई से उन्होंने वहां पर धरना शुरू किया हुआ है, वहां पर लगातार डिमांस्ट्रेशन हो रहे हैं। यहां तक कि वीर-प्रताप के मुलाजमीन की जो यूनियन है, उस ने डिक्लेअर कर दिया है कि किसी भी समय वीर-अर्जुन के मुलाजमीन की हिमायत में हड़ताल की जा सकती है। इसी तरह से जो दूसरे अखबारों के मुलाजमीन हैं, जैसे इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस या दूसरे अखबारों, वे भी लगातार उन की हिमायत के लिए डिमांस्ट्रेशन में पार्टिसिपेट कर रहे हैं। दिल्ली स्टेट न्यूजपेपर्स एम्पलाइज फंडेशन ने भी इन की हिमायत दी हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संघर्ष को चलते हुए 26 दिन हो गए हैं, अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से इस में कोई दखलअन्दाजी नहीं की गई है। अगर इस स्टेज पर दखलअन्दाजी नहीं की जायगी तो इस का मतलब है कि यह स्ट्रगल बहुत आगे बढ़ सकती है, तमान न्यूज-पेपर इण्डस्ट्री इस में शामिल हो सकती है, तब हमारी सरकार के लिए इस को सम्भालना मुश्किल हो जायगा। एक तरफ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी इसी लोक सभा में यह कहते हैं कि जो सरकारी मुलाजमीन

[श्री भगत राम]

है, उन की ट्रेड-यूनियन्ज़ को सहन नहीं किया जायगा, मुलाजिमों और मज़दूरों को घेराव करने की इजाज़त नहीं दी जायगी, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जब मज़दूर और मलाजमीन अपनी मांगों के लिए संघर्ष करते हैं, मैनजमेंट से अपीलें करते हैं, तो उन की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पीच न दीजिए ।

श्री भगत राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक नया मेम्बर हूँ, इसलिए मुझे अपनी बात को थोड़ा क्लियर करने दीजिए । जब उन की सुनवाई नहीं होती है, तभी वे ऐजिटेशन पर उतरते हैं । जब सरकार उन के मामले में इन्टरफीयर नहीं करती है, तब उन को मजबूर हो कर हड़ताल और घेराव के रास्ते पर चलना पड़ता है । यह ठीक है कि हमारी पार्टी की बंगाल सरकार ने डिक्लेयर किया है कि हम घेराव के लिए प्रोत्साहित नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन साथ-साथ यह भी कहा गया है कि मज़दूरों की जो जायज़ मांगें होंगी उनको मनवाने के लिए सरकार समय पर इन्टरफीयर करेगी । इस लिए मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वीर अर्जुन के जो 60 आदमी निकाले हुए हैं, उन को वापस लाने के लिए सरकार को जल्द से जल्द प्रवन्ध करना चाहिए, वरना यह स्ट्रगल इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस के मज़दूरों की तरह से आगे फल सकती है । हमारी सरकार ने अपने मनी-फेस्टो में भी यह वायदा किया हुआ है कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट का कम करने के लिए, रिट्रेन्वमेंट को रोकने के लिए कदम उठायेगी—अब यह मौका है कि सरकार इस तरफ जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाये ।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister.

THE 'MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA) : Sir, it is not
obligatory for the Minister to answer
observations that are made under 377.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-
pore) : What about my notice?

MR. SPEAKER : You can come and
discuss with me in my chamber.

श्री हुकुमदेव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां मधुबनी और
दरभंगा में अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, वहां पानी
नहीं बरस रहा है । मैंने भी 377 में
लिख कर भेजा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी मेरे चेम्बर
में आइये ।

12.54 hrs.

INSECTICIDES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNAIA) : Sir, I
beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the
Insecticides Act, 1968, as passed by
Rajya Sabha, be taken into consi-
deration.”

This amendment which is now introduced,
is innocent though necessary. During
the last six years or so, it was found that
certain amendments were necessary. It
was also suggested by the Subordinate
Legislation Committee in their 14th
Report that certain amendments were
necessary in regard to Registration
Committee, etc. These amendments were
welcomed in the other House and passed
by all the hon. Member without moving
any amendment to them.

For enlarging the scope and giving
representative character to the Central
Insecticides Board, it has been brought
forth in these amendments that members
associated with animal husbandry, fisheries,
wild-life, ecology and chemicals should
also be included in it. That is why
an amendment to Section 4 was necessi-
tated.

Similarly, for making a provision of
registration certificate valid for two years
for those insecticides which are introduced
in India for the first time, that provision
has been made in Section 9 of the original
Act.

Then, a provision in Section 13 has been made in regard to persons and organisations engaged in pest control operations and spraying services. There are certain individuals and organisations involved in this field. So, there is an amendment to Section 13 to the effect that they should be equally qualified and that they should have knowledge about the possible hazards of these pesticides to human as well as animal life.

Pesticides are used for agricultural purposes as well as domestic purposes. But the licence fee for both is the same. To have a differentiation between these licence fees, there is an amendment to that also. There are some more minor amendments to the original Act. I hope that the House will pass this amending Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That the Bill further to amend the Insecticides Act, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is being said that this amending Bill has been brought forward with a view to regularising the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides.

With regard to production, I would say that the production is not sufficient. It is only about 1/4th of the requirement. If we take the necessity for covering all the crops, the requirement will be still more. Therefore, the production of insecticides should be increased. While increasing the production of insecticides, at the same time I have to caution about one thing. These insecticides and pesticides are hazardous, specially the DDT. In the United States of America, and some other countries, the use of DDT is prohibited. We must also consider these things. In food chain, the residues of DDT and other poisonous elements will remain for years to come and they will go into fish and then into human beings. Therefore, the health hazards are coming in. The Minister has to consider that also. I am making this point only to say that we should encourage insecticides which are made of herbs in which case the hazards to health will be less.

With regard to prices, the prices of insecticides have been increased enormously and they are not within the reach of the small farmer. Only the well-to-do farmers are buying insecticides. There-

fore, they must be brought within the reach of the small farmers and their prices must be reduced.

Research must be stepped up in this regard. What I hear is that research is not being done as we want to.

13.00 hrs.

We are purchasing the formula from outside, from foreign countries and therefore our manufacturers have to pay larger sum to them with the result that it is coming into the cost of production. With regard to distribution, some foreign agencies and also the monopoly houses are also indulging in these things.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want to take more time?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 P.M. He may continue after the lunch recess.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

INSECTICIDES (AMENDMENT)
BILL -Contd.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) : Sir, I was speaking about the prices. According to what the Hon. Minister has said in the other House, the prices seem to be coming down. It may be so, but they must be within the reach of the small farmers. The Minister has also said that the BJCP is studying the price structure and it would be decided immediately. And, with regard to distribution, the Hon. Minister has said there are 52,000 selling licencees in the states and the State Governments are issuing the licences. I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that in some States they have Supply Sections in the Agricultural Departments and it is thought them that licences have to be issued. Unless there is a public distribution system, whether there are 52,000 or 60,000 licencees, they will always intrigue together to see that the prices are increased as and when they like. Therefore, the distribution should be through Government channels.

[Shri P. Rajgopal Naidu]

With regard to safety, in the villages there are no people who are technically trained for dealing in insecticides etc. Some people without training may get anything and therefore, we are not getting much benefit. Therefore, those people who deal in insecticides in villages must be trained and they must be given licences.

In Andhra Pradesh there is the menace of rats. Just like locusts, rats are being multiplied into millions and they are destroying and devastating acres and acres. Therefore, something must be done by the Agriculture Department in this regard. Unless this rat menace is arrested, there will be a great loss.

With regard to weedicides, I would like to say one thing. We are now concentrating more on insecticides. The farmers know how to use chemical fertilizers and insecticides also, but they are not in the habit of using weedicides: this is a new thing for our farmers. Now, the weeding expenditure is becoming excessive and it must be reduced. The small farmers are not able to bear the expenditure and, therefore, weedicides must be introduced. For that, the Hon. Minister should try to increase the production of weedicides and popularise them.

With regard to protection of crops, the Government is leaving everything to the small farmers. They do not have the wherewithal to protect the crops. When pests and diseases attack the crops, they are not able to protect the crops unless they are minor diseases. If it is an epidemic, it devastates thousands of acres, and their loss will be great; the Hon. Minister knows it. Therefore, the Government should take this up and when an epidemic disease spreads, the Government should come to the rescue of the farmers with plant protection measures. Unless the Government does this, there will be a great loss. This is specially so in the case of blast. If a blast comes, there will be a loss from 50% to 90 per cent. the agriculturists are incurring a great loss due to it.

The State Governments purchased some planes—helicopters also. Through them they have to protect the crops. Government has to store necessary insecticides in some strategic places especially Ayacuts under the major projects and they can protect the crops easily.

Hybrid crops are susceptible the diseases. We must be careful about them. Unless we have stocks of insecticides it is not possible to protect them.

With regard to grain stored in the godowns, they must also be protected. DDT may not be suitable for them. Research must be carried on to find out insecticide useful for grain stored in the godown.

श्री बुर्गबंद (कांगड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स बिल में कुछ अमेंडमेंट्स लाए गए हैं। इस का जो मेन एक्ट है उस में इस का आबजेक्ट यह बतलाया गया है :

To regulate, manufacture, sale, transport and distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent animals, etc.....

इस में माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ संशोधन लाए हैं जिनका कि हमें स्वागत करना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं उन के ध्यान में कुछ बातें लाना चाहता हूँ। ये इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स किसी खास क्लाइमेट के लिए ही नहीं हैं बल्कि इन का इम्पैक्ट यूनिफार्म होता है। मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूँ जहाँ कि फलों की पैदावार बहुत होती है और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आलू के बीज उसी हिमाचल प्रदेश से सप्लाई किए जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स की और एफेक्टिव इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स की हिमाचल प्रदेश में पड़ती है। लेकिन एक तो इस की कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा हैं। हमें कुछ दवाइयाँ इम्पोर्ट भी करनी पड़ती हैं। अपने देश में, अभी इतना इंतजाम नहीं हो सका है कि हम अपनी जरूरतों को पूरा कर सकें। आज देखा जाय कि कितनी फसल कीड़ों की वजह से जाया होती है और हिमाचल प्रदेश हजारों टन ऐपल पैदा करता है जिस में बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान इन की वजह से होता है।

अभी थोड़े दिन पहले अखबारों में आप ने पढ़ा होगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक ऐसी डिजीज ऐपल के पौधों पर आई कि जिस से कई गांवों की फसलें बिलकुल खत्म हो गई। मुझे यह जानकारी अभी तक अपनी हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार से नहीं मिली कि क्या उन्होंने भारत सरकार को भी अग्रोच किया था कि

उस बीमारी को दूर करने के लिए यहां से एक्सपोर्ट और दवाइयां भेज दी जायें, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अबबार में जिस तरीके से वह खबर आई थी भारत सरकार के भी नोटिस में वह आनी चाहिए थी और कुछ इंतजाम वहां उन की तरफ से किया जाता तो बहुत अच्छा था ।

दूसरे जहां तक बीडीसाइड का ताल्लुक है, हमारे यहां पहाड़ों में ज्यादा बारिश होने की वजह से फसलों में जो बीड्स होती हैं वह बिल्कुल मुश्किल है । मैं समझता हूँ इसके बारे में नए तजुबे करने की बहुत जरूरत है ।

हमारे यहां के जो फार्मर्स एपिल प्रोड्यूस करते हैं, जिसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश ने अपना नाम रोजन किया है उनको इमेक्टिसाइड्स की बहुत जरूरत होती है लेकिन जरूरत होते हुए भी ज्यादा दाम होने की वजह से वे उसको अधिक इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं ताकि पीधे और फल प्रोटेक्ट हो सकें । मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर सरकार का कोई विचार हो और सरकार की कोई योजना हो कि इमेक्टिसाइड्स की दवाइयां बनानी हैं तो उसके लिए सबसे ज्यादा मौजूजगह हिमाचल प्रदेश ही है जहां पर इसका कारखाना लगना चाहिए ताकि वहां के किसान उसका ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकें । मैं समझता हूँ अगर इस तरफ हमारी सरकार का ध्यान जायेगा, वह जो दवाइयां हैं जो कीड़ों को मारने के लिए इस्तेमाल होती हैं या बीड्स को खत्म करने के लिए होती हैं तो इस देश में हम हजारों टन अनाज बचा सकते हैं और हजारों टन फलों का जो नुकसान हो रहा है उसको भी बचा सकते हैं । इसके अलावा जो फोरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट की नर्सरीज हैं उनको भी बहुत ज्यादा इमेक्टिसाइड्स की जरूरत होती है । इन सारी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए भारी तादाद में दवाइयां बनाई जायें और सस्ते दामों पर किसानों को सप्लाई की जायें । अगर

सप्लिडाइज की भी करना पड़े तब भी इस काम को करना चाहिए तभी जाकर फूड प्रोडक्शन, फूट प्रोडक्शन और दूसरी जो थलू वगैरह की कैश क्रॉप्स हैं उनको जो नुकसान पहुंचता है उसको रोका जा सकेगा । पहाड़ी इलाकों में जहां फलों का भारी प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है हिमाचल प्रदेश ने जिसमें नाम कमाया है, वहां फलों और पौधों को जो बीमारियां लगती हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में आपके जो रिसर्च सेन्टर्स हैं वहां पर रिसर्च होनी चाहिए और उसी के मुताबिक दवाइयां बनाई जानी चाहिए ताकि फार्मर्स ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकें । इस तरह से मैं समझता हूँ आपकी जो मंशा इस विधेयक को लाने का है वह पूरा हो जायेगा ।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जो मौजूदा अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया है उसमें इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट और प्रोडक्शन को काफी रेगुलेट किया है और मैन्युफैक्चरर्स हैं उन पर भी कंट्रोल किया गया है कि किस तरह से लाइसेंस लेता है, किस स्टैंडर्ड की दवाइयां हों— यह सारी बातें उसमें आ गई है । इस तरह से मैं समझता हूँ इस बिल को पेश करने का जो मंशा है वह बहुत अच्छा है और इस सदन को इसे स्वीकार करना चाहिए ।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill mainly concerns the licensing of those people who are of offering pesticides and this is a matter which is very important from the national point of view.

Sir, our country has yet to keep up with the West regarding the use of weedicides, insecticides and pesticides in the way the West has taken to them. There is the manufacturers' lobby who would like this to be used in enormous quantities without any precaution. But Government has to be careful about this matter as otherwise it will be swept off its feet by the very powerful pesticide lobby. There need to be control over use of these things and they should not be adulterated all along the line, not only at the manufacturers' level, but, at the distribution level and even at the level of the villages. Moreover, our villagers have got to be trained in the art of using pesticides in their fields.

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

Licensing of the manufacturers is very good as far as it goes. But, I do not believe in too much of licensing or too much of controls in these matters. I would rather suggest alternatives than this sort of thing although it may be good in so far as it goes. The point is this. These insecticides are lethal to human beings or destroy the predators of these insects as well. Besides, these insecticides will also kill the rats, serpents and even human beings. They could be destructive to them instead of making the country really free from insects. We do not also have an organisation as the U. S. has to study once the natural, environmental and biological checks are washed away by using all these powerful insecticides which the people are yet to know how to use them. I say that the people must know as to what quantity they should use. It is said that here when some American experts were examined—I do not remember who they were—they said that in India these pesticides are used in very large quantities than they are required. They do not even know what quantity of them they should use; they use the pesticides indiscriminately. They have to be used at a particular stage only and not at all stages and when the crop is about ready, it is dangerous to use them because there is absorption of the pesticides into the harvest or fruit.

In the U.S.A. once when the grains were supplied, they found for instance that the pesticides used produced tendency toward cancerous growth; they produced cancer disease. It is not good for us to use them carelessly. The damage that would be done by the use of pesticides would be known by the next generation only. So, we may not be able to know what damage it would have done. Normally, when people die of cancer in different areas, we do not know definitely the cause of that unlike the western countries where they would go into the cause of death and, if they find that there is a higher incidence of cancer in a particular locality, they would go into the cause of it. Here that is not so. We may wipe out vast numbers in the community without knowing much about its cause. Therefore, I would request the Government, first of all to think in terms of the biological balances. There is, for instance, an Institute at Simla to study this. It is not doing much. I feel that it is not doing much in the sense that the research may be there and there may be a lot of material about it but not much has been done about it. The country has to be prepared for the checks also. There are serpents which eat frogs and there are frogs which eat insects and there are different types of reptiles which eat the insects. In Northern India there are many areas where the practice has grown to such an extent that for the rats they throw the

grains; the rats are fed by them. Very near Delhi, I am aware that thousands of maunds of grains are thrown to the rats because they carry the Goddess Lakshmi—May be Lord Ganesh, because, I am not a religious man—and I think we have also to educate the people as they do in China and there should be publicity given that the rats are enemies to the human existence and need to be destroyed. Anybody who tries to feed the rats should be punished. Even if they feed the rats in a temple they should be given proper punishment.

We cannot possibly allow this type of stupidity of respect for these rats and the people go on throwing the grains to rats to help them go on destroying our crops and all that.

Now, Sir, about spraying, I say that this is important and it is not enough for one individual to reach a particular field to spray these insecticides. That does not help the people or help him at all. It will help only if every body knows how to use the insecticides in a particular area. Suppose if the same are spread in one particular area, the insects are bound to come over to the other field. Therefore, the spraying of insecticides in endemic areas has to be organised if it is possible. It will cost a lot of money. We can do the aerial spraying the economics may be on the higher side. Possibly, they may eliminate the pests in that area if we do aerial spraying.

We should mobilise the force in a village for the purpose. For example if there is locust menace in a village, the school children may be mobilised and get them to do the spraying in that area. We must create that consciousness and study of pest control should be a part of curriculum so that the whole community starts fighting consciously the danger from pests before they spread over the whole area and bring destruction of crops in that area. We must make them conscious of the national fight against the pests.

Sir, rats consume 20 to 25 percent of our total crops. It is not a small quantity. More than 10 million tonnes of wheat are eaten by rats in India.

I hope the hon'ble Minister will take all these factors into consideration and also this powerful lobby which is operating in this country. To popularise the insecticides is very dangerous. We must examine the alternatives and only use the pesticides wherever it is absolutely necessary. I would suggest that an experts committee should go into this question.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Agriculture Minister for bringing forward this Bill. Though the Bill was enacted in the year 1968 as the Insecticides Act and came into force in August 1971 yet the Central Insecticides Board and the Registration Committee—two responsible Central bodies—did not function effectively and efficiently during the last so many years since their inception.

Sir, I do not like to go through who is responsible for that but I would prefer to highlight certain points to draw the government's serious attention. First of all, the Central Insecticides Board and the Registration Committee should be re-constituted and re-organised for the smooth implementation of the Act. I propose in this connection to set-up a sub-committee in each State and union territory under the Central Insecticides Board which will keep watch on the price and at the same time avoid mal-practices, secondly, receive directives from the Centre and issue directives for proper distribution; and thirdly help the State Governments at the time of taking legal action, etc.

Sir, even today we have to depend mostly on import of the inputs for agriculture. Here also we see the black-marketeers and profiteers are functioning well. I suggest that restriction should be imposed on import of insecticides and more emphasis should be put on indigenous production. Our resources—manpower and technical know-how—should be properly utilised for this purpose. As long as import of insecticides continues, the price control or checking of import price should be strengthened considerably.

Sir, as regards pre-condition on registration, I would like to say that farmers are being looted by the dishonest distributors. The hon'ble Minister is supposed to impose certain pre-conditions on the registration of insecticides. I hope the question of distribution and price-control will get prime importance in this regard.

There are several problems existing in distribution of insecticides throughout the country, as a consequence of which the poor and the marginal farmers have to pay more for insecticides. So, care and precaution should be taken by the Government in this regard.

Sir, the hon. Minister is aware that the insecticides are used, among other uses, for the fishing purposes from the tanks, ponds and fisheries. There are several news items throughout the country that

people have been hospitalised after eating the fish so caught from the tanks, ponds and fisheries. If the fish so caught is used after a definite time-gap, there does not arise any visible reaction. But there must have some slow and apparently invisible reaction inside the human being. I think the use of insecticides for the fishing purposes is injurious to the public health. I would therefore like to request the hon. Minister to take necessary step for either prohibiting the use of insecticides in catching fish from ponds and tanks or adopting remedial measures to eradicate the reaction. Keeping the question of public health in mind, I think, use of insecticides for fishing should be banned and user of the insecticides for the purpose be punished. So, necessary provision should be made under the law.

Sir, you are also aware that the insecticides are usually used in rabi crops and vegetables. A reasonable time-gap between the use of insecticides and marketing of the commodity is usually followed both by the seller and the consumer. Sometimes, it is seen that due to lack of knowledge or otherwise, the farmers who are not following the reasonable time-gap market, their commodity after the use of the insecticide. Consequently the people consuming the commodity are to be sent to hospital for treatment. The act of hospitalisation is to be watched and seen when the reaction is visible and serious.

Sir, two-third of our population is illiterate and mostly they are farmers. I would like to propose to the hon. Minister to make necessary arrangements for educating our farmers in connection with the use and misuse of insecticides, fertiliser, etc. Only by writing caution on the label will not hold any good to these people. This is concerned with public health; so consideration to this effect is essential, I think.

Sir, I would like to say that ours being an agricultural country, the future of our economy depends on the development of agriculture. The hon. Minister will keep in mind that 70% of our population live below the subsistence level. Hence our resources should be utilised fully for the removal of our difficulty with our own efforts as China practices in her economic development.

In conclusion, I would like to raise forward some questions before the House seeking answer from the hon. Minister.

(1) Whether the chemical components of the insecticides are tested in the recognised Government Laboratory before giving advertisement by the distributors through the Radio, newspapers and other media of advertisements?

[Shri Mukunda Manda]

(2) Whether the farmers are made known about the long-term and short-term after effects of insecticides on crops and soils ?

(3) Whether the Government has any scheme for producing insecticides with the help of purely indigenous natural resources ?

For example, neem seeds of our country can be processed for producing insecticides.

(4) Whether the Government is keen to maintain biological balance while chemical insecticides are being used indiscriminately ?

Here, I want to refer to the research made in Soviet Russia. The Soviet Agricultural Research shows that random use of chemical insecticides causes biological imbalances. That is why use of chemical insecticides is not encouraged by the Soviet Government. After flowering of mango, if chemical insecticides are used, bee-keeping is affected and the pollination is stopped. By this, species are lost and biological process is lost. That is why I suggest that before the use of the insecticides, they should be examined first.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Sir, this amending Bill is a welcome measure. But the whole question of the production, distribution, and use of insecticides and pesticides has not been taken up by the Government with all seriousness it deserves with the result that this, as has been pointed out by an hon. Member, has become a problem which affected ecological environment in several parts of our country. It may be that the use of these pesticides will not only be harmful to the human being and cattle but also it may destroy our entire green areas where it is excessively used. Now, it seems that the Government is taking certain measures in a very casual and very slow manner. The Bill was passed in 1968. It took four years for the Government to frame the rules and the Bill came into force only in 1972. The experience gained through the implementation of the provisions of the Bill has enabled the Government to come forward with these amendments. Even now I think there are not enough provisions for the actual testing of the chemical and other toxic contents of pesticides and insecticides. This aspect is not taken care of. The fact that it is used by farmers in the villages often without any proper guidance is also not taken care of by the government. If farmers are not properly educated about the use of these pesticides, it might lead to serious health ha-

zards. I want to point out to you that a large number of agricultural workers, most of them will be illiterate, are being asked to handle pesticides. When they do so, they get some diseases and there is no provision to pay them compensation if their health is adversely affected by the use of pesticides.

For example, recently there was a report that in Shimoga and another district of Karnataka in some villages the entire poor, population, particularly the Harijans and the fishermen were affected by excessive use of pesticides. The report was that they were hit by some mysterious disease when they consumed crabs and fish which were caught from the fields and canals nearby and they were almost crippled for their whole life. Most seriously affected victims were the children. I tried to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister and I tabled a short notice question which the hon. Minister was not prepared to accept. Since the main victims the pesticides and insecticides were from the poor, Harijans especially, the hon. Minister did not perhaps think it serious enough or urgent enough to be treated as a matter of public importance and to be taken up in this House in the form of a short notice question. I am sorry to say this. This has brought to the fore the whole question of the effective control of the use of pesticides. What is the guarantee that such hazards will not occur ? Who is to control and guide the use of these pesticides ? Who is to educate the farmers ? Such serious health hazards might be happening in other parts of the country also. That is why I say that it is not only the question of production and distribution but also the question of the proper usage in its permissible quantity. What is your machinery to ensure this ? I do not think that either the Central Government or the State Governments have evolved any machinery. Now this Bill provides only for the registration of the applicants for the production and distribution of the insecticides.

Now I refer to another point. As in any other sector of our industry, here also the discrimination against the small scale producers comes in. There are two sectors of production in this viz., insecticides and pesticides industry. One is the production of toxic material in a concentrated form which is otherwise known as the 'technical'. That is a technical language. I myself do not understand its meaning. Then there is another sector which is merely formulating i.e. diluting and mixing up the technicals and packing. This formulation and packing is mainly done by the small scale sector.

Now there is a lot of complaints from the small scale sector that the applications

for registration are rejected most of the time on flimsy grounds, by the Registration Committee which has been set up under this Act. They are being asked to produce the formula of toxicology of the 'technical', which they are not supposed to do because they are mere formulators and packers. The original manufacturers should, of course, be asked to furnish all these details. So, these complaints of the small scale producers in this sector have also to be looked into. With these words I conclude.

श्री जगन्मो प्रसाद यादव (गोडा) .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्री से आग्रह करूंगा कि हमारे देश में कीटनाशक दवाओं की जिस तरह बिक्री की जाती है, और उनका ठीक प्रयोग न जानने के कारण जो खतरनाक घटनाएँ घटती हैं, वह उन का समुचित समाधान करने के बारे में विचार करें। मैं उन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि साबुन, या साबुन के पाउडर, जैसे लक्स पाउडर, और डेटर्जेंट पाउडर का उत्पादन जर्मनी में शुरू हुआ, मगर उन को फसलों के लिए खतरनाक मान कर वहाँ पर उन का उत्पादन बन्द कर दिया गया। लेकिन अपने देश में इन चीजों का उत्पादन घड़ल्ले के साथ हो रहा है। यह ठीक है कि हम अपने शौचालय, बाथरूम या नगरों से निकलने वाले सिचार्ड के लिए कीमती पानी का सदुपयोग पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं कर पाते हैं, लेकिन वह दूर नहीं है, जब उस पानी का उपयोग पैदावार के लिए किया जायेगा। जहाँ से डेटर्जेंट साबुन की पैदाइश हुई, जहाँ उसको खतरनाक मान कर उस की पैदावार बन्द कर दी गई है। मैं कृषि मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपने देश में उस का प्रयोग घड़ल्ले के साथ क्यों किया जा रहा है। क्या हमारे वैज्ञानिक इस ओर उन्मुख नहीं हैं ?

दूसरी बात जिस की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा यह है कि ये जितनी भी खतरनाक दवाइयाँ हैं आप उन का उपयोग करते चले जा रहे हैं जब कि जर्मनी

अमेरिका आदि में उन को फसल के लिए भी और आदमी के लिए भी विषाक्त मान कर बन्द कर दिया गया है। दूसरे, किसान के जो हलवाहे, चरगाहे या और कारपरदाज हैं वे बिलबल नंग घड़ंग इन दवाइयों का छिड़काव करते हैं जिस से हवा का प्रदूषण भी होता है और उन के शरीर के लिए भी खतरा उपस्थित होता है। तो आप ने उन के बचाव के लिए कौन सा उपाय किया है ?

आइ सी ए आर के या दूसरे कृषि वैज्ञानिक जो हैं उन को मैं देखता हूँ और कहता भी हूँ कि आप तो एयर कंडीशंड जगह में बैठकर ईजाद कर देते हैं, लेकिन जो किसान इन का उपयोग करेगा उस के साथ आप इस का तालमेल नहीं बैठाते हैं और मैं कृषि मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि हमारे ये वैज्ञानिक जो इन चीजों के उत्पादन के साथ साथ इन के प्रयोग के लिए कहते हैं वे इन का प्रयोग किसानों को सिखलाने के लिए किस माध्यम से जाते हैं ? जन-सेवक के माध्यम से जाने की बात कर सकते हैं लेकिन मैं गांव में रहता हूँ, जिन जन-सेवकों को देखता हूँ उन को इन कीटनाशक दवाइयों का या इन के इनग्रेडिएंट्स का कोई पता नहीं रहता। फिर आप ने कातून बनाया है कि इन दवाइयों के साथ साथ उस का एंटी डोज भी वहाँ पर रहना चाहिए लेकिन सिर्फ कागज पर पारित कर देने से क्या इसका पालन होता है, यह जांचने का कोई उपाय आपने कहीं नहीं रखा है।

मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कीटनाशक दवाइयों का प्रयोग दिन पर दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है और बढ़ेगा, इसलिए कि जो नये नये प्रकार की फसलें निकली हैं वे तरह तरह की बीमारियों से पीड़ित हैं उनको दूर करने के लिए उन दवाइयों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। इसकी जानकारी गांवों में बढ़े इसका क्या उपाय आपने किया है ? आप रेडियो से थोड़ा बहुत प्रचार करते हैं लेकिन उसके अलावा

[श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव]

जो आपकी पत्र-पत्रिकायें हैं वे इतनी महंगी हैं और उनका प्रचार इतना सीमित है कि वे किसानों तक नहीं पहुंच पाती हैं। न आपके वैज्ञानिक पहुंच पाते हैं, न आपके दूसरे कर्मचारी पहुंच पाते हैं। इसलिये मैं कृषि मंत्री से यहां कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं कि अगर इन दवाइयों का प्रयोग विस्तारपूर्वक आप करना चाहते हैं तो इसकी आपकी योजना क्या है? ये दवाइयां आज कितनी महंगी हैं? हम अनाज और दूसरे सामानों की महंगी से विह्वल हो कर हाय-तोबा मचाते हैं लेकिन इन दवाइयों की महंगी पर कोई नहीं बोल पाता क्योंकि किसान असंगठित और बेपढ़ा है, इसलिए वह इस आवाज को आप तक नहीं पहुंचा पाता है। तो जहां तक इस के प्रचार की बात है उस में एक तो इस पर ध्यान दिया जाय कि इस के जहरीलेपन से किसान और उसके मजदूर कैसे बचें। इस के साथ साथ यह भी बात है कि फसल भी इस से ठीक ही होती है ऐसी बात भी नहीं है। अधिक मात्रा में उपयोग करने से फसल को भी नुकसान होता है! दूसरी बात यह है कि जब वेस्टर्न जगत से आप ने इस का व्यवहार सीखा है और वेस्टर्न जगत ने जिन का व्यवहार बन्द कर दिया है तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि कितने दवाइयों को अमेरिका या अन्य विकसित देशों ने बन्द कर दिया है फिर भी हमारे यहां उन का प्रचलन है? उन के बारे में हमारी सरकार की क्या नीति है? यह जो आप इन दवाइयों का प्रचार और प्रसार करने जा रहे हैं या हो रहा है उस में इन दवाइयों की पूरा मात्रा में जानकारी किसान एवं किसान के मजदूर तक को हो सके इस के लिए क्या प्रयास हो रहा है? फिर यह इनसेक्टसाइड्स और पेस्टिसाइड्स जो इतने महंगे हैं इन को सस्ता करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं? मैं समझता हूं कृषि मंत्री की इन सारी बातों को इस प्रकार से रखेंगे कि ये किसानों तक पहुंचें और इस चीज की सर्वतोमुखी जानकारी किसान को हो सके?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore):
I rise to support this bill.

This is a welcome bill, in the sense that it brings more powers to the registration authorities under the Insecticides Act, 1968. This bill is a result of the deliberations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation; and as such, there is nothing to be spoken against this bill. But while we say that any new powers to the registration committee for insecticides are to be welcomed, we have also to study how the boards that were in the registration committee, and in the Central Insecticides Board were utilized.

The Insecticides Board was set up originally by the government for the following functions, according to the Insecticides Rules, 1971, viz. (a) to advise the Central Government on the manufacture of insecticides under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act; (b) to specify the uses and classification of insecticides on the basis of their toxicity as well as their being suitable for aerial application; (c) to advise on the tolerance limits for insecticides residue and on the establishment of minimum intervals between the application of insecticides and the harvest, in respect of various commodities; (d) to specify the shelf-life of insecticides and (e) to suggest colourization, including colouring any matter which may be mixed with the concentrate insecticides, particularly those of high toxic nature.

I want to take this opportunity of asking the Minister as to how many times this Insecticides Board, which was set up under the original Act, has advised the government on the toxicity of certain insecticides. This is a very basic question. On this question hinges the question of ecological balance in our countryside; but as far as my information goes, this Insecticides Board, till now, till this day, has not advised the government on a single occasion on the toxicity of particular insecticides; and as such, this board has failed to fulfil its functions. It is all right to give more powers to this board, and more powers to the registration committee; but that is not going to solve this problem. It is also good that you are putting an ecologist in the Insecticides Board. It will still be better if an entomologist is also put on the insecticides board; but that is also not the solution to the problem. This board is ridden with a lot of corruption. A number of times in both the Houses of Parliament the question of corruption and favouritism has been raised in regard to this Central Insecticides Board. I hope the Minister will go into this very

basic problem, *viz.* whether the Insecticides Act is at all being implemented. Why is he going to give more powers to this registration committee under the Central Insecticides Board?

The second point is about the toxic nature of some insecticides. Some have been proved already, scientifically. I mentioned Methyl Parathion which has already been proved to be toxic to plant life and animal life. We should have stopped, on the recommendation of that board, any further production of this. But to-day even the licence to expand the capacity of production of Methyl Parathion is being given; and there is no government check on the production of Methyl Parathion—which should have been banned. Strong laws should have been brought forward to ban its production. Thirdly, I want to point out something about the distribution system of one insecticide. Insecticides are normally used by common farmers, by poor people in the country side; but who manufactures them? Mostly they are manufactured by big, multi-national cartels; it is done mainly by ICI which manufactures the bulk of the insecticides in India. Tatas are also a big monopoly. They also manufacture this insecticides in a big way. But, till now, no distribution system for these insecticides has been set up. As a result of it, the common farmer is left entirely at the mercy of the multi-nationals and the big companies, with regard to this distribution system. I want a categorical assurance from the Minister here in this House, while we are passing the Insecticides Amendment Bill, that the distribution system for the insecticides would be set up and in the rural areas the distribution system for insecticides will be co-terminus with the public distribution system for the other essential commodities. Our hon. Minister is a man from Punjab and he is so closely connected with farmers. I know that he must be aware of the problem of small farmers, who are at the mercy of the multi-nationals and monopoly companies, which sell insecticides at exorbitant prices, and sometimes even at that price it is not available.

Then I come to the question of prices. On the price of this as well as of other essential commodities, till now I do not find that the Janata Party Government has got any definite policy. While the prices have started going up all the time, we hear that they are having talks with the manufacturers, they are having talks with the big businessmen and appealing to their conscience to bring down the prices. The Minister is aware that the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have gone into the

price structure of these insecticides and they have recommended a certain price structure for insecticides which, if implemented, would have brought the prices of these insecticides down. Till now no statement in either House of Parliament or in public has been made by the Minister as to what concrete steps to bring down the prices of the insecticides in line with the recommendation of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have been taken. We are not satisfied with the reply that we are having talks with the manufacturers, we are appealing to their conscience and if they agree, we can bring the prices down. This is not going to solve the problem.

In most of the insecticides there are some basic varieties and the insecticides are the mixtures of these basic varieties. What is done is a number of these basic varieties are mixed, blended, and then given some brand name and sold in the market at a high price under the brand name of ICI or Tata. I want a categorical reply from the Minister as to what he is doing for controlling the prices of insecticides.

Lastly, I support this Bill because the Government is taking some steps for maintaining the ecological balance, for keeping our environment free from pollution. Some of our friends just now spoke about the effect of insecticides on animal life, especially on fish. In our State it is common practice if there is some enmity between two persons for one to put folidol in the fish pond of the other so that all the fish will perish. In that way, it can be misused. We have to ensure that the toxicity of the insecticide is brought down to such a level that it will be harmful only for the pests and insects and not for human beings or even for light animals.

It is said that because of the use of certain insecticides there is a certain disease occurring among the poor harijans of Karnataka and other southern States. It should be looked into.

This is just an amendment Act which the Minister pushes through in such a short time. On the question of environment, ecology and distribution of prices it is hoped that the Government will come forward with a comprehensive Bill which will set at rest all our doubts.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, this is a very small and welcome measure and, as a matter of fact, I do not like to enter into a debate on all those aspects which have been covered by other

[Shri Chitta Basu]

members of the House. But there is one very important phenomenon which strikes me. The original Act proposes to have a Central Insecticides Board and a Registration Committee. But we have seen that the administrative apparatus so far is a common Secretary for both the Central Insecticides Board and the Registration Committee.

15.00 hrs.

I have an objection here because the Insecticides Board has got functions which are different from those of the Registration Committee, but the Secretary of the two is one and the same person. It is my view that the same person cannot do the two not entirely different but distinct functions. Therefore, in the matter of administration, this loophole should be plugged.

One very important aspect has been mentioned by my hon. friend Shri Kodiyan, and that relates to the production of insecticides. The insecticides industry as a whole even today is controlled by the big monopoly houses and sometimes by multi-nationals. This is a very important aspect of the industry. Production is generally divided on two lines: one is production of concentrated form toxicants, popularly known as the "technical grade" pesticide; and the other is formulating the technical into usable form basically by diluting the technical which involves increasing the volume through adding inert carriers, diluents, solvents and emulsifiers. The formulations have to be packed in small containers to meet the need of the small farmers.

As regards the former line of production, I believe the multi-national organisations and big monopoly houses still control it, and it is the small traders or small manufacturers who concentrate on the second line of production. It is this second line of production which is to be dealt with by the Registration Committee. It is my complaint and the general complaint that these Registration Committees do not do justice to the applicants who want to formulate the basic technical toxicants by dissolving or emulsifying or some other process for use by the farmers. They are not being licensed and given an opportunity for production. Therefore, we also have to import. As some hon. Members have mentioned, only one-fourth of the requirements are met. So, there is need for further production, and this further production should not be allowed to be made by the multi-nationals and big monopoly houses, ignoring the just claims of the small-scale industry.

Again, this Registration Committee, you will be astonished to learn, makes it obligatory that the small-scale manufacturers should provide the technological and bio-efficacy data of the formulations, but working out toxicological data is an expensive operation, and the facility available in the country cannot cope with more than ten per cent of the requirement of the formulations being produced in the country. That being the case, the applicants cannot fulfil the conditions like supply of toxicological data. Sometimes, they have got the small capital and they cannot secure all the necessary data. Most of the applications are rejected on flimsy grounds. I want to say that the Registration Committee has a cyclostyled proforma which goes as a reply to the applications. They do not care to point out to the applicants as to where the sportcoming is and which of the things are required to be done. It is alleged that somebody in the Registration Committee is tied up with the Tata men or with the multi-national's men whose interest is to see that the manufacture or the production of formulation is not increased. If that is increased through the small agencies, their interest is likely to suffer. I, with all sense of responsibility, request the hon. Minister to see to what extent this is correct and what steps does he propose to take to remove this position and to see that the formulations are properly formulated of course, keeping in view the possibilities of dangers that are mentioned by some hon. Members? I do not say that you should not take proper care. But in this matter, I think, the Government or the Registration Committee should specify the secondary products as has been mentioned by some hon. Members. If they properly specify those secondary products—not that which is produced by the multi-nationals and the monopoly houses then, I think, the possibility of danger might not be there. I hope the hon. Minister will take into account this aspect of the thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, while we are talking about insecticides and pesticides, has the Government tried to find out that the purchasing power of the people particularly amongst the marginal and small farmers has gone down to such an extent that sufficient quantity of insecticides and pesticides is not being lifted? The Public Undertakings Committee in two of its Reports had elaborately given their views on the functioning of the entire governmental machinery and the corporations and autonomous bodies. I would like the hon. Minister to go through the same.

The Public Accounts Committee in its 152nd Report also dealt with on pesticides and they made certain observations with

regard to the production of sub-standard and less potent insecticides etc. Their failure to publicise the defects in time is something very serious because the whole thing becomes, more or less useless. Now, many of the insects have developed resistance and I do not know how this Government is proceeding to deal with those.

Why I am rising to speak on this Bill is that the entire sector is being exploited by the private sector. I may read out some extracts from the Public Accounts Committee Report. It says :

"The purchase order was placed on Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., who in turn procured some quantity of technical BHC from various sources and arranged to get it formulated by four different formulators--Pesticides India, Udaipur—1730 tonnes; Devidayal (Sales) Private Limited, Bombay—1561 tonnes; Krishichemin Products, Bangalore—970 tonnes, and Venkateswara Agrochemicals and Minerals, Madras—240 tonnes—into equivalent quantity of BHC 50 per cent wdp for supply to the National Malaria Eradication Programme. The purchase order initially stipulated that Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. would furnish certificates from the Indian Standards Institution for the entire formulated material and rectify, at its expense, any defect found on testing the material by the Directorate in the field or in the factory. Significantly enough before the sampling and testing by Indian Standards Institution could begin, Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. had desired that there should be no delay in inspection of the pesticide as the supplies were to be completed within a short period

There is a trick so that this testing and experimentation is not done properly. This is the threat they gave that the supplies were to be completed within a short period.

Further, it says :

"The Committee are of the view that appropriate action should also be taken against the four private formulators these have already been named—after proper investigation."

It goes on to say :

"The Committee have also been informed that the order for the supply of pesticide had been placed on Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. on a special approach made by the undertaking to the Health Ministry that if the Ministry had any need for BHC, they should preferably buy it from the undertaking.... The Committee, however, find that in actual practice, Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.,

had procured 450 metric tonnes of Technical BHC from M/s. Tata Chemicals and 963 metric tonnes from M/s. Kanoria Chemicals. The Committee are unable to understand how the procurement of Technical BHC by Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. from other private producers was agreed to by the Ministry of Health when the Hindustan Insecticides were claiming a glut in production and difficulty in disposing of their stock. The Committee, therefore, desire that the circumstances leading to the procurement of Technical BHC from private producers by Hindustan insecticides Ltd. should be thoroughly investigated and responsibility therefor fixed....

The Committee are also concerned to find that a public sector undertaking preferring to trade in sub-standard pesticides rather than to gearing up its own production to meet the requirements of the Government health and Agricultural programmes.

The Committee feel that the sorry state of affairs reflected in this transaction was not entirely unavoidable.... The picture that emerges from the statement furnished to the Committee by the the Ministry containing the details of proposals for procurement of different insecticides, issue of sanctions and delivery schedules is depressing."

This is the position. Therefore, we are not expecting too much, when this is an inside story, that your public sector undertaking producing insecticides is playing deliberately in the hands of big business houses. That is why the farmers are required to buy things which are substandard and low in potency and so on and so forth.

There are cases of questionable patronage, the question of corruption, etc. All these things should be looked into.

Then, there are items of insecticides and pesticides which have been banned in some foreign countries. I welcome this Bill because this is meant to do something good to certain ecological balancing factors. I would like to have all details about those items. If the hon. Minister is able to tell this House as to what are the items which have been banned in other countries in respect of both insecticides and pesticides, if those details are given right now, the House would certainly appreciate it and we want an assurance that such items which have been banned in other countries are also banned in this country.

In reply to USQ 339, dated 14th June, 1977, by Mr. Hari Vishnu Kamath, the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Fertilizers (Shri H. N. Bahuguna) said, "In some advanced countries group of pesticides chlorinated hydrocarbon is considered as potential carcinogens due to their persistence in the environment and biomagnification through the food chain. However, WHO and FAO have unequivocally supported the judicious use of such pesticides both in agriculture and public health, etc." You kindly see this reply. I do not want to say much on this. I only want to point out that please keep this thing out of the private big business houses and ban insecticides and pesticides which have been banned in other countries and at the same time enlighten us in this House on the various items of insecticides and pesticides which have been banned in foreign countries and also give us an assurance that these will be banned forthwith in this country also.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (भिवानी) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो बिल हमारे सामने है इसका मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। यह एक बहुत ही अहम मामला है क्योंकि यह अनाज जो कि हम सब के खाने के काम आता है ज्यादातर उसी के बचाव के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, और इसके बनाने में या इस्तेमाल करने में या इसको प्रोड्यूस करने में बहुत एंटीबायोटिक की जरूरत है क्योंकि कई बार फायदे के बजाय नुकसान ज्यादा हो जाते हैं। मैं तो कहूंगी कि जब तक फूल प्रूफ दवायें न हों तब तक उनको किसानों को इस्तेमाल करने के लिये नहीं देना चाहिये। मैं मानती हूँ कि दवाओं से कई बार किसानों को फायदा पहुंचा है। लेकिन कुछ चीजों के लिये अभी तक दवायें नहीं बनी हैं, जैसे मूंग है जो कि हिसार, महेन्द्रगढ़ और राजस्थान में होती है इसमें कई बार अरोडिया लग जाता है जिसकी वजह से फसल को नुकसान होता है। उसकी आज तक कोई दवाई नहीं बनी है। इसी तरह से कातरा है जो बहुत ही खतरनाक कीड़ा होता है। इस बार बहुत ज्यादा है। जब ज्यादा बरसात होती है और धूप नहीं निकलती है तो यह बहुत बढ़ता है और मूंग और ग्वार को खा जाता है और छोटा हो तो बाजरा को भी साफ कर जाता है। यह बहुत ही खतरनाक कीड़ा है। कातरे को मारने के लिये अभी तक कोई

खास दवाई नहीं बनायी गयी है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इसके बारे में कोई फूल प्रूफ एक्सपेरिमेंट होनी चाहिये क्योंकि जहां रेतीले इलाके में बाजरा, मूंग और ग्वार पैदा होती है वहां इसका ज्यादा जोर रहता है। किसान इसको कातर कहते हैं, उड़ने वाला कीड़ा होता है, अगर जला देते हैं तब तो ठीक है, लेकिन एक बार जब यह झंडे देता है तो खूब पनपता है। इस साल तो जहूरत से ज्यादा है और मूंग ग्वार की फसल को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचाया है।

इसी तरह से चूहा मारने के लिये कोई फल प्रूफ दवाई नहीं है। सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान खेती को चूहा करता है, स्टोरेज को भी नुकसान करता है इसके लिये जब तक पूरी तरह से अभियान न चलाया जाय तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। इसको मारने के लिये गैस की गोलियां दी गईं लेकिन पता नहीं वह पुरानी थीं, एक बार हमने इस्तेमाल की थीं, लेकिन उनका असर ही नहीं हुआ। तो फसल के ऊपर जो छिड़कने वाली दवायें हैं या स्प्रे करने वाली हैं उनका जब तक पूरी तरह से एक्सपेरिमेंट न हो जाये और देख न लिया जाये तब तक इन्हें इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये।

माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा कि विदेशों में कुछ चीजों को रिजेक्ट कर देते हैं तो उनको हमारे यहां इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 में जो शंकर बाजरे का बीज दिया गया था वह कड़वा निकला। अगर उसको पशु भी खा लेता था तो पशु को भी दस्त लग जाते थे। हमारे बरनाला साहब को भी शायद इस बारे में पता होगा, क्योंकि उनका भी खेती से ताल्लुक रहा है, अगर उसकी बहुत बड़ी इनक्वायरी हो तो पता लगेगा कि यह कैसे हुआ। अब यह देखने की बात है कि पूरा का पूरा बीज ही इस तरह का दे दिया कि वह कड़वा निकला। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह के एक्सपेरिमेंट लोगों ने किये हैं।

हो सकता है कि एक्सपैरीमेंट वालों को भी कोई गलती हो गई हो, वह देवता नहीं होते कि फूलप्रूफ चैकिंग हो, लेकिन बिना चैकिंग के किसान को गलत बीज देना कितनी गलत बात है। कई बार अडलट्रेशन भी कर देते हैं। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। किसान को महंगा बीज मिलता है। अब कई बीज बोने वाले किसान ऐसे होते हैं कि उनका बीज सिफारिश से एप्रूव हो जाता है, लेकिन वास्तव में वह सब-स्टैंडर्ड होता है। अगर एक बीज भी उसमें खराब हो तो प्रति एकड़ पैदा करने में काफी नुकसान हो जाता है।

तेल की हमारे देश में बहुत कमी है। हरियाणा में अच्छी सरसों पैदा होती है। सरसों का भी यह है कि अगर उसमें थोड़ी सी भी बीमारी लग जाती है तो वह किसी काम की नहीं रहती है। उसकी बीमारी को रोकने के लिये भी दवाइयों का छिड़काव तो करते हैं, लेकिन वह फूलप्रूफ दवाई नहीं होती है। सरसों या बाजरे में एक बीमारी लग जाती है, जिसे हमारे यहां कौवे कहते हैं। यह कौवे गेहूं में भी पड़ जाते हैं। इसके लिये दवाई निकली है, लेकिन उसको मैं फूलप्रूफ नहीं कह सकती हूं। इस बारे में ये ही शब्द उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा कहना चाहती हूं।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have spoken on this Bill. There has been a general support for this Bill because most of the speakers have stated that these amendments were needed and it was time that these had been made. Some very useful suggestions have been made. I have noted them and will try to take advantage of them.

Some hon. Members have expressed fears that insecticides are not being produced in the country, most of the insecticides are being imported. I would like to tell those hon. Members that a large part of the insecticides needed in the country is now being manufactured in the country. Our present need is to

the tune of about 53,000 tonnes, out of which only less than 5,000 tonnes are imported; we are producing about 48,000 tonnes of insecticides in our country. Efforts are being made to increase the production of insecticides so that we can meet all our needs.

Apprehensions were also voiced by some hon. Members that a lot of multi-nationals are involved and that monopolies are also getting a share in it. For their information I would like to give some facts. It will be seen from the letters of intent which have been recently given—I say this because it was mentioned that medium and small Indian houses were being discouraged—that the public sector has been given letters of intent to the tune of 13,140 tonnes. This shows how the working is going on.

The multi-nationals have been given letters of intent for 1100 tonnes only and that too only for items involving technical know-how; share of large Indian houses is 12,140 tonnes and the medium and small Indian houses are 26,880 tonnes. We are thus encouraging medium and small Indian houses also in a large way. This will indicate the direction of the policy the Government has adopted. Of course, I do not deny that formerly the big houses were being encouraged and they were having a larger share in the production of insecticides.

Now, some suggestions have been made regarding pest control, and rat control was also mentioned by Mr. Naidu. I would like to tell him that for rat control we have a subsidisation scheme. There is a scheme whereby we subsidise them to the extent of 50%. He has also mentioned that the multiplication of rats should be arrested. It would not be possible to arrest the multiplication of rats, but we are trying, through the subsidy scheme, to minimise the multiplication of rats.

Similarly, weed control was also mentioned. Recently we took up a programme of weed control in regard to the wheat crop and a provision has also been made in the budget to the tune of Rs. 1 crore for weed control.

My friend from Himachal Pradesh made a mention of potato pests. I would like to inform the Hon. Member that the Central Government is paying subsidy for 24,000 acres of land at the rate of Rs. 3/- per acre. He also mentioned the recent disease 'apple scab'. When I read about it in the papers, I immediately contacted the officers concerned and also the State authorities and asked them to go into the matter. Their Minister of Horticulture has also met me. So, we are very much seized of the problem

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

as this is a disease affecting 3,000 trees in Himachal Pradesh. My friend has mentioned that it is spreading to many villages and it should be localised. We are trying to localise it and the State Government is also assisting in this. We have asked them to submit a scheme and we have assured them of 50% subsidy on pesticides for any such scheme.

Now, a mention was made about quality control. Many states—seventeen of them—have set up State Laboratories for quality control and they are being given 50% aid. In addition, 224 Joint Input Inspectors are being appointed to further strengthen the machinery in those areas and this is also on the basis of 50:50 help from the Centre. Samples are taken and wherever it is found that there is some deficiency, action is taken.

Now, mention was made regarding fish also—that chemicals and pesticides are being used for fishing. Nowhere are pesticides being used for fishing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not for fishing but for killing or destroying fish.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I would like the Hon. Member to give me the details thereof so that I can go further into the matter.

Now, some members have also said that there has not been enough of publicity and sometimes the users are not properly warned about the pesticides and that is why people who do not know how to use them get into some trouble after sprinkling of the pesticides. I submit that there are Extension Agencies which give such advice as is required for the safety and protection of the users. We have made efforts and are still making more and more efforts to see that the farmers who are actually working in the fields get to know more and more about fertilizers and their effects.

Similarly, in other States, they have training centres for the farmers for kharif and rabi crops. Before the particular season starts, the farmers are being trained. The Central Institute also arranges for such training courses. Still, I think, it is not enough and more is required in this direction, and we will try to make every effort to see that the farmers are given the full know-how about the pesticides they are using, as also demonstrations to tell them how to use the pesticides and what precautionary measures should be adopted before that.

Shri Chitta Basu mentioned about the common Secretary. In this connection, I would like to mention that there is a provision in the Act itself and to coordinate the functions of both the organizations, it is necessary; five Members of the Board are on the Committee itself.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu mentioned about the report of the Public Accounts Committee. He has mentioned the page number also; I would like to go into this. Shri Bosu also wanted information about some items which have been banned in certain countries. He wanted to know the names of the countries and also the items. A lot of enquiry will have to be made for this. We would try to find out this information through our embassies and I would like to have this for myself and would convey to the hon. Member, as also to this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it possible to get this information before the end of this session?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: That would not be possible. With these words, I commend this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Insecticides Act, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Amendment of section 9)

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 23,—

for "one year" substitute "six months"
(1)

The hon. Minister has said that he has reduced the period from two years to one year. I would like to know, why one year is necessary for disposal of these applications.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: One year is necessary because there are many complications that arise; sometimes

the pesticide has to be tested etc. and the producers do not have full data with them. They have to procure that data and for these reasons, one year is necessary.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I am not pressing my amendment, I would seek leave of the House to withdraw it.

Amendment No. 1 was by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 9, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.35 hrs.

PETROLEUM (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Petroleum Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

This is a Bill which seeks to make some formal changes in the Petroleum Act of 1934.

These changes have become necessary because the Act did not contain a provision to have the rules framed thereunder placed before the Lok Sabha. In 1974 the Subordinate Legislation Committee of the Lok Sabha had made a recommendation that any Act which did not have such a provision should be amended as early as possible so that the rules are placed before the House.

We are also taking advantage of this opportunity to make two minor changes in Sections 26, 27 and 28. The Code of Criminal Procedure in the earlier Act was the original Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. It has since been amended and we are now seeking to make the necessary changes here by substituting the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Then, since the original Act was passed, there is a change in the designation of the Inspector of Explosives. The Chief Inspector of Explosives in India has now come to be known as the Chief Controller of Explosives. In Section 27 we propose to make that necessary change. In Section 28, 'Criminal Procedure Code, 1898' is sought to be substituted by 'Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973' and later, in another subsection of the same section, 'the Chief Inspector of Explosives' is sought to be substituted by 'the Chief Controller of Explosives'.

There are no substantial amendments of the Act as such and there are no issues involved. So, I commend the Bill to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): He is not making a proper prayer.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Bengaluru): Now it is only for consideration. He will make the prayer later on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Petroleum Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि
पेट्रोलियम अधिनियम, 1934 का और
संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक प्रवर समिति
को सौंपा जाये, जिसमें 7 सदस्य हों, अर्थात् :—

- (1) श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस
- (2) श्री राम अवधेश सिंह
- (3) डा० रामजी सिंह
- (4) श्री रामजीवन सिंह
- (5) श्री रमापति सिंह
- (6) श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव,
और

[श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव]

(7) श्री युवराज

और उसे 1 अक्टूबर, 1977 तक प्रतिवेदन देने का अनुरोध दिया जाये।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल में पेट्रोलियम एक्ट में किसी प्रकार का संशोधन नहीं है। इस विधेयक में किसी कानून में बुनियादी संशोधन करने वाली कोई बात नहीं है। एक छोटी सी त्रुटि थी जिसको दूर करने के लिए पहली लोकसभा से ही आवाज उठती रही और सबॉर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी ने भी जिज्ञासा किया कि कानून के अंतर्गत जो भी नियम मंजूर होते हैं, सरकार की तरफ से जो भी नियम पारित किए जाते हैं उनको सदन के सामने रखना चाहिए। इस विधेयक में हम केवल इतना ही करना चाहते हैं कि जो भी नियम इस विधेयक के अंतर्गत मंजूर होंगे—जैसा कि और तमाम कानूनों में इंतजाम है—उनको सदन के सामने रखा जाये। अभी तक इस कानून में इसका इंतजाम नहीं था। आज हम इस विधेयक के द्वारा केवल इतना ही संशोधन कर रहे हैं कि पेट्रोलियम कानून के अंतर्गत जो भी नियम बनेंगे उनको इस सदन के सामने पेश किया जायेगा। इस समय इसमें किसी बुनियादी संशोधन या परिवर्तन करने का सवाल ही नहीं है। अगर सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाकर इस बात पर चर्चा करनी हो कि इस सदन के सामने नियम रखे जायें या नहीं तो मैं नहीं समझता इस संशोधन का कोई मतलब होगा। ऐसी हालत में इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने पेश करने की गुंजाइश ही नहीं है। इसलिए मैं नवीय सभासद से मेरा आग्रह है कि चूंकि इसमें बुनियादी परिवर्तन का कोई सवाल नहीं है, केवल नियमों को इस सदन के सामने रखने की व्यवस्था इस कानून में होनी चाहिए जोकि अभी नहीं है और जिसको अब हम कर रहे हैं, वे अपने संशोधन को वापस ले लेंगे और इस सदन को इस विधेयक को एक क्षण

में मंजूर करने में कोई हरकत नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि माननीय सदस्य अपने संशोधन को वापस ले लें।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के आग्रह को स्वीकारता हूं। लेकिन मैं यह समझता था कि पुराने पेट्रोलियम एक्ट में बहुत मेजर संशोधन की जरूरत है, इसीलिये यह संशोधन पेश किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उसके लिये बाद में बतलाइयेगा।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : मैं चाहता हूं कि आप हमारी बात की सुन लें। इस विधेयक के प्रवर समिति में जाने के बाद, प्रवर समिति उन सब बातों पर विचार करके सरकार को सलाह देती कि इस संशोधन के अतिरिक्त दूसरे संशोधन भी इस कानून में किये जायें, क्योंकि एक विधेयक में बार-बार संशोधन करना उचित नहीं होगा। चूंकि पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर साहब का कहना है कि वे एक बहुत साधारण संशोधन सबॉर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी की रिक्मेण्डेशन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये लाये हैं, इसलिये मैं उनके आग्रह के मुताबिक अपने संशोधन को वापस लेता हूं। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बाद में कीजियेगा, मैं आपको बाद में बुलाऊंगा।

Therefore he withdraws his amendment. He has a sort of not moved it because it is in the moving stage now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is a very small Bill. There is nothing controversial. My only provocation to speak is the mover of the Bill and nothing more.

The hon. Minister said that they can take advantage of the minor changes proposed to be made in sections 26 and 27 of the old Act. Section 27 lays down—

“Whenever there occurs in or about, or in connection with, any place in which petroleum is refined, blended or kept,…”

Petroleum refining is also included there. Petroleum product must be there for the implementation of the Bill.

In this connection I may draw the attention of the Minister to the unrest in some of the petroleum refining institutions like Cochin Refinery. I pointed it out to Shri Bahuguna. Shri George Fernandes was a labour leader. He may be surprised to know that during the last 30 months the demands are pending in the Ministry. That is the reason why the employees are on the strike.

It is not only the case of Cochin Refinery. He can see it in H.M.T. Kalamassery & B.H.E.L. Shri George Fernandes must have been in the know of the problems of labour unrest. That is why I am provoked to speak. Shri George Fernandes can do something. That is why I want to bring this to his attention.

Yesterday it has been widely reported ‘4.2 million mandays have been lost’ in the last four months. No member of Parliament would like the mandays to be lost. There should be a national move for production and growth.

I feel worried when I look to this problem. When I hear the speeches of Shri George Fernandes I feel happy of that, even though Shri George Fernandes may be angry with me or my party or abuse us. But self-reliance is the slogan of this country and the country has to go of its own. This country cannot be a beggar for the aid from the major countries. That is why, for the last so many years, we had slogan for self reliance.

On the one side I look to the situation in the country—4.2 million mandays lost. George Fernandes can correct me if I am wrong. On the other side, I look to the speech of Mr. Fernandes which appeared in the Indian newspaper. This is in an address three days ago in Dublin and he pleaded for massive aid for fighting rural poverty in India. I quote him. He said:

‘Referring to the problem of providing drinking water to villages he suggested each trade union could undertake direct responsibility for one village. It would cost less than 3000 dollars (Rs. 27,000). Similarly, trade unions could take responsibility for integrated development plans in districts.’

This is what he said. He wanted the Trade Unions to press their own respective Governments to give aid to India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How does the Petroleum Act come in here?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am provoked because of the Minister himself. If you ask me to sit down, I will sit down, Sir. The Minister is going to reply. He will be happy to hear his speech.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister is provoked to reply.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not at all criticising whether it is drinking water or some other thing. The main question is this. What is the attitude of the Government? It is a respectful begging before the nations. But what happened earlier? Mr. Fernandes was sitting on this side of the House. At that time he was one of the bitterest critics of our going for foreign aid in a big way. I am subject to correction if I am wrong. Recently, two days ago the American Assistant Secretary Mr. Warren Christopher had been here and he met the Finance Minister. Even before the Prime Minister made certain statements on the floor of the House. The Prime Minister said on nuclear policy that we are not going to have nuclear explosion even for peaceful purposes. Sir, the foreign base in the Indian ocean are a real threat to our country. They surround us like a ring or a crescent. But the Prime Minister said that this threat is because of the rivalry between two major super powers. This is one approach. There is a climate created for a massive economic invasion by the United States. I take note of the significant statement made by Mr. George Fernandes when he was abroad. He said categorically in London that there is no de-nationalisation or no nationalisation further. A few days ago in Germany he pleaded for investment in India by foreigners. So, all these things show that we will not nationalise anything, don't be afraid.

So, I want to ask this question. What is the policy of the Government? Are you going to make progress by self reliance, are you going to merely depend upon foreign aid?

Sir, what happened to countries in Asia—whether it is Pakistan or Thailand or Malaysia? Wherever the USA stepped in, they toppled the Government, and they installed their own puppet governments. This is the history. The major question therefore arises, namely: Are we going to have massive aid, and depend upon this aid of the foreign countries, or, are we going to depend upon our own self-reliance?

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

I know what he said in the course of his speech on the Demands for Grants relating to the Industry Ministry. I do not want to take much of the time of the House by quoting what he said then. He definitely said that there was no progress made in the country. The fact remains—he should repudiate that if I am not correct—that there is no storage place here because of the abundance of food-grains. We could produce enough food. This was said on the floor of the House. Shri Biju Patnaik says that he has enough of steel and he does not know what to do with that. The basic fact is that there is abundance of production in the country. You should take note of this. I would tell Shri Fernandes that he should not go by what the World Bank Report says because it was they who said that there was justification for imposing emergency in the country about which you and ourselves do not agree.

So please do not go by the World Bank Report if something has gone wrong here. The point I am now raising is this. I do not know whether the Minister is likely to reply to that or not. In this country, one of the major problem, that we all face from the working class is strike or lock-out by the management. In the Cochín Refinery, H.M.T., B.H.E.L. etc. etc. the strike is going on. Look at the four million mandays lost because of the lock-out or strike in the last 4 months. We should not live by the massive American aid or any aid received from other western countries. I have to remind you that the American aid cannot come to this country without the approval of their Congress.

Look at the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister on the floor of the House and the visit made by Mr. Warren Christopher and the country's claim for the massive American aid that is likely to come to our country. You should be very careful about it. They cannot give you massive aid without some purpose behind it. (Interruptions) Sir, I do not want to take much of the time of the House. Because I am provoked by the statements made by the hon. Minister, here, I have to speak. I would like to seek some clarification on the statement which he has made there. He was very critical of the previous Government. I must warn him that you cannot carry on for a long time by what the previous Government did. You have to go on your own policy for taking the country forward thereby making it progressive. You should know that in Bihar where from you got elected the police is posted in the campus of the universities. A situation is developing and I warn you that you cannot live for a long time on the misdeeds of the Congress in the last

nineteen months. I may tell you that your bank balance may not last longer. You have to go by your own policy. I would urge upon him to give up this kind of policy.

With these few words, I conclude.

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय जो संशोधन विधेयक लाए हैं मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान पेट्रोलियम की स्थिति की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता था कि आज की पेट्रोलियम की स्थिति को देखते हुए इस संशोधन विधेयक के बजाय एक कांप्रीहेंसिव अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया जाता। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज क्या स्थिति है? अगर थोड़ा सा अनाज का दाम बढ़ जाता है तो सभी लोग चिल्लाने लगते हैं। कर्मचारी वर्ग चिल्लाने लगता है। लेकिन पेट्रोलियम में इतनी मंहगाई बढ़ गई है कि आजकल सिर्फ कुछ बड़े-बड़े नीकरशाह, ठेकेदार और कुछ नेता लोग ही अपनी गाड़ियां चला पाते हैं। बाकि सब को तो अपनी गाड़ियां बेच देनी पड़ी हैं। आज उनमें अपनी गाड़ियां चलाने की हिम्मत ही नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं पेट्रोलियम की मंहगाई बसों और ट्रकों के किराये बढ़ रहे हैं। पेट्रोलियम का दाम भी दिन दुने और रात चौगूने के हिसाब से बढ़ता जा रहा है।

जिस डीजल से किसान अपने खेत की जुताई करने के लिए ट्रैक्टर चलाता है, वह भी इतना मंहगा हो रहा है कि उसमें अपने खेत की जुताई करने की ताकत नहीं रह गई है। इसके साथ ही पेट्रोलियम के बटवारे की व्यवस्था भी ठीक नहीं है। उसमें भी बड़ी दिक्कतें हैं। हमारे गांव में तेल को बढ़ा कठिनाई है। लोग तेल पर निर्भर करते हैं। यह नहीं मिल पाता है। उपरोक्त हालातों को देख कर एक ऐसा संशोधन लाना चाहिये ताकि

पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के दाम भी कम हों और पेट्रोलियम के बटवारे की जो व्यवस्था है उस में भी सुधार हो। एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव एमेंडमेंट ला कर इन चीजों को ठीक किया जाना चाहिये। इसी चीज की ओर मैं अपने संशोधन के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता था।

28 साल के बाद यह प्रावधान किया जा रहा है कि जो नियम बनेंगे उनको पार्लियामेंट के सामने लाया जाए। 28 साल के बाद मंत्री महोदय का इस ओर ध्यान गया है और उन्होंने इस बिल में कहा है कि किसी एक्ट के जरिये नियम बनाने का जो अधिकार है वे जब वनें उनको भी पार्लियामेंट के सामने लाया जाए और उनको पार्लियामेंट से एप्रूब कराया जाए। यह जो संशोधन इस आशय का किया जा रहा है यह एक अच्छा संशोधन है और इस संशोधन को लाने के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं और साथ ही इस संशोधन का समर्थन भी करता हूं।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, this small Bill that Mr. George Fernandes has brought forward is an amendment of the Petroleum Act, 1934, that was brought forward in the British days. The Petroleum Act was mainly intended to ensure safety in the storage, distribution and transport of petroleum and this present Bill is a small amendment as follow-up of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. As such, nobody can be very much against the Bill. The only thing I want to point out is that there have been very few petroleum blazes in India as compared to the advanced countries and, as such, the original Act has served its purpose. But my main point is that the Minister of Industry who has under him Department of Heavy Industry, Department of Small Scale and Cottage Industries and the Directorate General of Technical Development has to come here and sit for full one hour even for this small Bill. It is mainly because the government has not been able to complete its council of ministers. Normally, this Bill could be piloted by a State or a Deputy Minister. Yesterday, Sir, we found the Prime Minister sitting for two hours to get a simple Bill passed.

1928 LS---9.

Sir, BHEL, Bhopal—which is under this Ministry—is having a tools-down strike for the past eleven days. It has already resulted in a loss of Rs. 5 crores to the government. The newspapers carried a news-item about this strike the other day and suggested that Central intervention is required. But we find the Industry Minister does not get time to attend to this problem. On the contrary, we see an unfortunate spectacle of his coming here to get this simple bill passed. We have already assured of our cooperation on these simple Bills, that is, we will give less number of amendments. We want the government to function in a proper way. Somebody should take charge of these small things so that the Industry Minister is able to concentrate on the more important task of solving strikes in big public undertakings.

The Industry Minister has overseas commitments too. Recently, he has been away on a foreign tour. We have no quarrel on that. But, Sir, in London he made a startling statement that there will be no more nationalisation or take-over.

16.00 hrs

Now, tell me, in the present situation of the Indian economy, whether such a statement is called for. I do not know whether such a statement is going to help our economy or our industry. I do not know whether such a statement is expected of a fiery trade union leader like Mr. George Fernandes. He has said that no industry will be taken over and a dialogue will be started with the industrialists. A few days ago, Mr. Fernandes had called them rats. I am not able to understand this whole business of functioning. Last time we were talking on the question of industrial price. The Government is not able to lay down a policy. Small amendments are being brought forward every day, taking the precious time of the House, while important things are being overlooked. So, I take this opportunity while speaking on this Bill which is essentially for ensuring the safety of the people to say: let him ensure the safety of the economy, let him ensure the safety of the public sector, let him ensure the safety of the industry and let him ensure the safety against the loss of mandays due to strikes and lockouts. If this is done I hope that we need not take the time of the House by bringing forward such small Bills.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, since it is an opportunity to tell things about the Petroleum Ministry, I would request you kindly to see that this House does not

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

become an inadequate forum for ventilating our grievances. What is happening in the country where we have 60 million people? The time is so limited and opportunities are so few in number, that naturally whenever we find an opportunity we will make use of it.

The first point is about the pipeline laying contract from Bombay High to Uran, Trombay. I want to draw your attention to this fact. When Mr. K.D. Malaviya was the Minister in charge of this subject a contract was given to Demag although their tender rate was higher and the Planning Commission and the Ministry had approved a particular route for laying the pipeline, but the route was changed and the kilometre length of the route was increased by 44 kilometres and the additional cost of that was Rs. 88.00 crores. A big sum was given as a commission. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten this House as to what had actually happened? What steps are going to be taken in this regard?

Some interested persons hastened the finalisation after the Congress was rejected at the polls. They had given false reasoning and the reasoning was the advent of monsoon which, of course, was not correct because during the monsoon months the work could not be commenced. Certain developments have taken place in spite of that and we should like the hon. Minister to enlighten the House as to what had happened.

The second item is Phillips petroleum in Cochin; that place is stinking: that organisation is stinking. It is collaboration with Duncan Brothers of R.P. Goenka, the notorious black marketeer, the Asian Cable affairs. The American directors of this company were punished for keeping substantial amounts of money in Switzerland and when they were asked by the court they confessed that the money was being kept in Switzerland for pay offs to Indian politicians in power as well as Indian officials who were dealing with that subject at that time. S.P. Goenka of Duncan Brothers, a notorious criminal, is the man who was the pipeline between tax Swiss Bank account and the payments in this country. I should like that also to be brought on the floor of the House with the fullest details. These are two serious allegations and I do hope the Government will take cognisance of them.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Petroleum Act is

concerned primarily with storage and transport of petroleum from the safety point of view. Since my ministry is concerned, among other things, with explosives, storage and safety of explosives and petroleum being an explosive substance, it comes into the picture in so far as the administration of the Petroleum Act is concerned. Pricing of petroleum, selling and import of petroleum or laying of pipelines or award of contracts—these are all matters which the Petroleum Minister and the Petroleum Ministry deal with.

Hon. Members raised some points. Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav referred to the pricing and distribution problems; Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu referred to pipeline contracts and collaborations. I can assure them both that I will pass on the points made by them to my cabinet colleague who handles those relevant questions.

Two hon. Members from the Congress Benches have spoken. I can only say that there are certain people who invariably have a tendency to say right things at the wrong time; others say the wrong thing at the right time. Congressmen always say wrong things every time. Obviously industrial policy is being debated in the country. Wherever I go, I remain the Minister of Industry and if I am asked a question on any aspect of my ministry's functioning I am bound to answer that question. I have said in the House and I have said outside that is so far as the industrial policy of the country is concerned, a certain amount of re-thinking is going on. I am sure nobody is going to tell me that industrial policy is a dogma. It is not a dogma; nor is the 1956 resolution a dogma and an article of faith; nor can anything done before or after that date be deemed an article of faith. Any fundamental change in policy will have to be with the approval of the House, if it is going to be a change, that is a departure from the 1956 resolution, because that resolution was a resolution of this House. I repeatedly said that there is no change contemplated which is of a fundamental nature. I was asked a question whether there was a move to denationalise industries because there are a large number of people in this country who have been saying ever since the janata government came to power that we meant to denationalise industries. I said that there was no move to denationalise industries. I was asked a question whether there was any proposal to immediately nationalise certain industries. There is no proposal immediately before us to nationalise any industry. These are statements of facts and no departure from policy is there; it is nothing that should worry any friends or critics.

At present, the Central Government is empowered to make appointments to posts carrying a salary of Rs. 1000 or more per month. As a result of the recommendations of the Second and Third Pay Commissions there had been upward revision of scales of pay and the Tea Board's power to make appointments to the posts in the Tea Board has been reduced considerably. A task force was appointed in 1973 to study the various aspects of the Tea industry and the administration and the functioning of the Tea Board. It recommended among other things an increase in the powers of the Tea Board to appoint Officers upto a limit of Rs. 1800. As there is no scale

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

ending at this figure of Rs. 1800 and as there is an existing scale at Rs. 1300—1700, the Tea Board suggested that this limit be lowered to Rs. 1700. It is intended to give effect to this in the proposed amendment.

Opportunity is also being taken to modify clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 50 of the Tea Act relating to the laying of rules before Parliament to bring it in conformity with the recommendations of the Committee on Sub-ordinate Legislation. With these words, I commend the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953, be taken into Consideration.”

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरस) :

मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि विधेयक पर 15 अक्टूबर, 1977

तक राय जानने के लिए उसे परिचालित किया जाये।” (3)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I do not really understand why you require a Deputy Chairman. After all, the Tea Board has the magnificent building and air-conditioned apartments and that is about all. I have been with the Tea Board for two years and I know how well they function.

The composition of the tea board—I have known it from very close quarters—is heavily infested by big producers. The functioning of the tea board till to-date has been benefiting the big producers more than anybody else. The need of the hour is to change the entire Tea Act. Otherwise, you would not be able to bring about any changes. What is the use of having a Vice-Chairman when the requirements of the Act are not being fulfilled at all? Section 10(2) says:

“(a) regulating the production and extent of cultivation of tea”

What have they been doing? They have been producing more. This is the policy big international cartels that you produce more so that they can operate in a buyer's market. All the sales and purchases are done at the buyers' dictation. Sellers have very little say. You are left at the mercy of the buyers. They have

been regulating it to give advantage to the international cartels.

“(b) improving the quality of tea”

The question of improvement arises only if a person knows what is the quality of tea. They have no idea as to what is the quality of tea:

“(c) promoting cooperative efforts among growers and manufacturers of tea”

Compared to the size of the industry, how much have the cooperatives done? If you are frank and take the House into confidence, it will be revealing.

“(f) regulating the sale and export of tea”

In this sphere, it is a total failure till to-date. The tea producers have been left at the mercy of Brook Bond, Liptons and other big international cartels in this country and abroad!

“(j) improving the marketing of tea in India and elsewhere”

In this country today, the price of tea is absolutely beyond the reach of the common man. I am referring not only to the weaker sections of the society but people, a little beyond that even. Even the people in the middle income-group cannot have as many cups of tea as they want. In regard to foreign countries, you are not being able to repatriate home even 25 to 30% of the last price of the counter! This is the achievement of the tea board and you want a Vice-Chairman!

“(l) securing better working conditions and the provision and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers”.

In this sphere using the language “total failure” is not adequate. Plantation industry is highly labour intensive. What have you done in the last 30 years for the workers? How much dividend has been paid? Forget the current two or three years when they have been making so much money that they do not know where to keep the money. I am talking of the earlier years when tea used to be the second highest dividend earning industry, next only to the match box industry which was the first. I know instances where the tea board authorities conspired with big employers to see that housing schemes and other amenities for workers were sabotaged. Let the minister lay before the House how much housing has been provided for the tea workers and what other amenities have been provided

like job security, profit share, bonus, medical facilities, etc. They have been leading a sub-human life. You want to make it a still more top-heavy organisation! I gave a private member's Bill, but soon after that, Mrs. Gandhi sent me to Tihar Jail and I do not know what has happened to the Bill. You have got another institution called the Tea Trading Corporation of India—TTCI.

I do not want to say much and give a handle to Brooke Bond and Lipton. I am most unhappy about the way this organization is functioning. It is so poor. When Mr. Broker was the chairman of the TTCI, its functioning was slightly better. But under the present regime, its functioning has certainly deteriorated very much. The overheads have gone up, although the turnover is higher and the profit is lower. These are the tests for the public sector business concerns. TTCI needs to be looked into carefully at once.

You are now appointing a deputy chairman. The question is this: we now have the tea board, coffee board, rubber board, pepper board, cardamom board, coir board and the coconut board. In all these boards, the chairman happens to be a deputy secretary or joint secretary. You have MPs sitting in those committee meetings. Amongst the MPs, there are former Ministers, former Speakers, former judges of the Supreme Court and elected MPs. In the warrant of precedence, their position is much higher than that of the man who occupies the chair. It is a contradiction, and it is also a humiliation to the Members. We cannot tolerate it one day more. My suggestion is that from tomorrow, no meeting will take place where MPs are members, and the chair is being occupied by persons holding a subordinate rank, like the joint secretary or deputy secretary. It should not happen. You have to organize the meetings in such a manner that the meetings at least are presided over by the seniormost available person under the warrant of precedence. I am giving a formula. You have a warrant of precedence. Our position is 29th or 30th. You can find out who is the man in the committee who is eligible to chair the meeting. Such meetings are not going to be chaired by persons subordinate to the MPs in the warrant of precedence. It is a matter of principle; you should not violate it.

The Tea Board is said to be an autonomous body. I have been sitting in the Tea Board for the last 2 years. Autonomy is the last word in the list. For everything, even for buying 20 files, they have to write to Delhi. The Under Secretary will sit in judgement over the Board consisting of 40 members; and perhaps an

official of the Tea Board will come flying; Rs. 1,000/- will be spent on the plane-fare. There will be a motor car here, guest house, and a liaison office. Why do you require a liaison officer? Liaison officer for whom; and to function with whom? Why do you want contact men for the Boards, functioning within the Ministry? It is a deplorable state of affairs. You must undo it.

The plantation industry in this country is a very vital one and it is important from the point of view of our economy. Therefore it must get undivided attention at ministerial level. I suggest that a Ministry be formed for plantations. It is a vast business and not a small one. How much money and how much of foreign exchange are you getting out of this? You should consider its total production. It cannot be a side-business for one Ministry. (Interruptions) Don't be worried; Jyotirmoy Bosu is not keen to be a Minister.

Now about the evil of forward sales. It has become the fashion of the day, because they want to evade payment of excise duty. The worker's share of the money goes, if they can evade the duty. They can show a deflated sales revenue entered in the books of account; and tell the workers and shareholders that they have not made profits. If the owner has to sell tea without going through auctions—I do not support auctions; I know how much rigging is done at auctions—I say that TTCI should come forward to buy all the teas that are offered in forward sales. Forward sales should be done only to the TTCI. The former chairman of the Tea Board—not the present chairman; I know the present one; he works hard within severe limitations imposed from Udyog Bhavan—I am talking about Mr. Vohra. How much money did he make? He ran away to U.P. Even if they steal money, even if they ruin your industry, you cannot touch them. You cannot enquire about Broca. What is he doing in the UP cadre? What steps are you taking against him for what he has done? He has taken money from so many people. Have you done anything against him?

Then, take big business, both British and Indian, in Calcutta. James Finlay, Duncan Brothers and Goenkas, they dominate over the tea industry in eastern India. Against the company of R.P. Goenka, who are exporting tea, we have detected numerous cases of under-invoicing. Still, they are all powerful and you cannot touch them.

If you look at the list of those companies which have not diluted their foreign equity participation, you will find that tea

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

companies are topping the list. The number of such tea companies is the highest. Why is it that Shri Mohan Dharia is quietly taking it or swallowing it? Why are they not compelling them to dilute their share structure at least to comply with the requirements of FERA? Mrs. Gandhi diluted it considerably. In spite of that, these companies are not complying with the requirements of FERA.

I think the only solution is you must nationalise the tea industry. To start with, you nationalise tea marketing. In the case of coffee, once the coffee beans are ready for plucking, it becomes Government property. Marketing is left entirely in the hands of the Coffee Board. A similar thing should be done for tea also. The moment the black tea comes out of the factory, it should become Government property. Why is it that one plantation product is governed by one set of rules and another plantation product by a separate set of rules. I do not understand this. Now tea is controlled and managed by big business houses. Therefore, Mr. Dharia, your predecessors did not dare to touch them. They only wanted to approach them for collecting funds. I know that the Gauhati session was financed by the Assam Tea planters. What is the amount, I have some idea.

The salvation lies in the export of packed tea on our own account, not on importers account, if you understand what I mean. You should make them into packets and sell them. You can market it for Rs. 15 to 25 for 250 grams. I think the price is much more than that in the Continent. It should be discounted at the port of unloading. Tea packets should not be sent out on importer's account. I know of a contract that the TTCI entered into at Rs. 17 per kg. when in fact you could have secured much more. You are not getting anywhere because you are not getting the right person for the right job and the right guidance is not given to you. Therefore, Mr. Mohan Dharia, knowing you to be an honest man I say: please constitute a small brains trust to advise on different plantation industries; otherwise you will not be able to move forward very much.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, I do not have much to speak against this Bill. As you would have noticed, I have given notice of an amendment to this Bill. This Bill seeks to empower the Central Government to appoint officers, whose salaries would be exceeding Rs. 1,700. It also seeks to codify and put in the laws the post of Deputy Chairman, which is already there in the Tea Board.

The first thing I want to say is that there must be a limit to the total amount that the Government will pay to an employee of the Tea Board. That is why, you will notice, in my amendment I have put an upper ceiling, an upper limit to the salary of the officers that are being appointed by the Tea Board.

Secondly, there is already a Deputy Chairman working in the Tea Board. He is normally an IAS Officer. This is just to clear some legal formalities. But I do not think that there is any necessity for a Deputy Chairman in the Tea Board as such because as it is the Tea Board is a heavily overlaid organisation where the top is very heavy and where at the bottom you find fewer people.

The composition of the Tea Board, which originally came into being in 1953, has to be changed radically. At present there are three or four Members of Parliament and three or four representatives of labour in the Tea Board, but the representatives of industry far outweigh the representatives of consumers and labour. I think the composition has to be changed so as to make labour and consumers get more representation.

Tea is a vital industry in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. It has a lot of impact on the local economy, but there is a particular feature of tea gardens in eastern India which distinguishes it from the tea gardens in South India, and that is that in the tea industry, in eastern India more capital was invested by the monopoly houses than in South India, as a result of which in the last four or five years a malaise has taken over the tea industry in eastern India where every day one garden or the other becomes sick. I have seen labourers trying to run the gardens on their own and running to the banks for help, but this is not going to solve the problem. Last year, Government, through the TTCI, took over two tea gardens in Darjeeling and one in Doars, but that is not enough. The number of sick tea gardens will be 15 or 16. So, I take this opportunity of impressing on the hon. Minister the necessity of taking over immediately all the sick tea gardens and to plan the taking over of the tea industry completely. In this regard I do not differ from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, whatever our political differences may be. He has put it more succinctly. Having been employed in a multi-national tea company before, he knows more about the tea industry, but from the point of labour I can say that it is immediately necessary to take over more tea gardens in eastern India where monopoly capital was originally invested but was withdrawn when it became less profitable.

One of the main functions of the Tea Board is to popularise Indian tea abroad. When we go abroad, sometimes we see at international fairs some bejewelled and very nicely dressed ladies serving Indian tea, but we have steadily slid in the last two years. Indian tea is slowly losing ground to tea from Ceylon, and this is due to defects in our marketing as has been pointed out earlier.

How is our tea marketed? It comes from the garden and goes to the auction centre. At the auction centre, the big buyers like Brookbonds, Liptons and others buy it up. It is they who package and send it abroad. The Indian Tea Board has not been able to popularise Indian tea. What they advertise?—I have seen several advertisements—is: "Drink Tea". People do not make any distinction, and they drink Ceylonese tea rather than Indian tea. So, the emphasis must be on Indian tea. The Tea Board should also help the packaging industry. Most of this packaging may be taken over by the Tea Board and Indian tea as such should be propagated, not merely tea, because the tea drinking habit is already popular among those people.

In this connection, I also want to mention the case of the auction houses. As it is, most of the auction houses come under FERA. Firms like J. Thompson & Co. etc. are all under foreign equity control. If it is not found possible to take over the tea industry—I think it should be done—at least the auction of tea should be entirely taken over by Government. The foreign-owned tea auctioning companies should not be allowed to go away just acting as middlemen and minting crores of rupees.

So, this is an area in which much remains to be done. I appeal to the Minister that—we are aware of his sincerity in solving the problem—the tea industry in Eastern India is facing crisis because of lack of packing facilities and marketing facilities. I believe that the Tea Board should be re-organised and integrated in such a way that the Tea Board should perform the function for which it is meant and not the demonstrative functions with bejewelled and well-dressed ladies serving tea.

श्री दुर्गा चंद (कांगड़ा): : चेयरमैन साहब, टी एक्ट 1953 के अन्दर यह अमेंडमेंट्स की जा रही हैं। इस एक्ट की सेक्शन 9 में दो अमेंडमेंट्स हैं। एक तो यह है कि टी बोर्ड के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव फंक्शंस के लिए चेयरमैन की मदद के लिए

एक डिप्टी चेयरमैन भी होना। हमारे एक कांग्रेसी मित्र ने कहा कि इस डिप्टी चेयरमैन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि यह जरूरी है टी बोर्ड की प्रोपर फंक्शनिंग के लिए। इस अमेंडमेंट को लाकर मंत्री महोदय ने एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। इससे बोर्ड की फंक्शनिंग में कोई रुकावट नहीं आएगी।

इस एक्ट की सेक्शन 9 में दूसरी अमेंडमेंट टेक्नीकल अमेंडमेंट है जिसका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। यह अमेंडमेंट है—The Central Government may be empowered to make appointments to posts carrying a salary of not more than Rs. 700/- per month instead of Rs. 1000 as at present.

इसके द्वारा गवर्नमेंट को यह अधिकार होगा कि वह 1700 रु० या इससे ऊपर की तब्द्वाह वाले लोगों की भर्ती करे।

लेकिन जहां तक टी की पैदावार का ताल्लुक है, उसके बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय की तबज्ज्ह दिलाऊंगा कि चाय केवल दार्जिलिंग या असम में ही पैदा नहीं होती है। हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा और मण्डी जिलों में भी बहुत सारे लोग टी पैदा करने के काम में लगे हुए हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां कि चाय चूँकि ग्रीन टी होती है इसलिए हमारे यहां की चाय की इंडस्ट्री ने इतनी तरक्की नहीं की जितनी कि असम और दार्जिलिंग की चाय इंडस्ट्री ने की। वहां प्लान्टर्स ने बड़ी दिलचस्पी ली और कारखाने लगाये। हमारी ग्रीन टी अफगानिस्तान, ताशकन्द और तुर्किस्तान तक को एक्सपोर्ट होती थी। कश्मीर और लद्दाख में यह अब भी कंज्यूम की जाती है। लेकिन जब से पाकिस्तान बना और हमारे देश

[श्री दुर्गा चन्द]

का बिभजन हुआ तब से हमारी चाय के एक्सपोर्ट के रास्ते बन्द होने के कारण से हमारी चाय इंडस्ट्री को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचा है। भाव गिरने के कारण इस चाय की कोई मार्केट नहीं रही है। इस चाय का इस्तेमाल करने वाले मुल्कों ने भी इसका इम्पोर्ट बन्द कर दिया या कम कर दिया। हिन्दुस्तान में कोई इलाके ऐसे नहीं थे जहां इस चाय का इस्तेमाल हो सके। इसलिए इंडस्ट्री को वहां नुकसान पहुंचा। लेकिन टी बोर्ड ने वहां की इंडस्ट्री के लिए, टी प्लांटेशन के लिए या स्माल ग्रीनर था जिस के बड़े बड़े टी गार्डन नहीं थे, उनकी हालत को बेहतर बनाने के लिए, उनकी पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए कोई सहायता नहीं दी और वहां की ग्रीन टी को काली टी में तबदील करने के लिए जैसा दार्जिलिंग और असम में होती है उसके लिए रिफाईंड मशीनरी की जो जरूरत थी वह भी मुहैया नहीं की। कांगड़ा जहां चाय पैदा होती है वह इलाका पंजाब में था। इस वजह से भी हमारे पर एक और क्लेमिटी आ गई। वहां जो बारह सौ एकड़ का चाय का बहुत बड़ा बाग था उसको खरीद कर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की जो एक स्कीम थी कि एक नेशनल बायोलोजिकल इंस्टीट्यूट खोला जाए जो वह पंजाब को देना चाहती थी इसको खोलने की योजना बनाई। उस साइड को उसने चुना और चाय का बागीचा खरीद लिया गया। आज वह इलाका बारह सौ एकड़ का बियाबान पड़ा हुआ है और सिर्फ दो सौ एकड़ में एग्रिकल्चर कम्प्लेक्स है। वहां पर चाय के पौधे भी उखाड़ दिए गए हैं और पेड़ों को भी काट दिया गया है। इस तरह से वहां चाय की इंडस्ट्री को बहुत नुकसान

पहुंचा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप टी बोर्ड को स्पेशल डायरेक्शन दें कि वह हिमाचल प्रदेश में चाय इंडस्ट्री की बेहतरी के लिए काम करे और ज्यादा से ज्यादा फंड्स इस काम के लिए मुहैया करे ताकि अपटूडेटीड मशीनरी, रिफाईंड मशीनरी वहां लगाई जा सके और ग्रीन टी को काली टी बनाया जा सके और असम और दार्जिलिंग में जैसा बनती है वैसी बन सके। चाय भारत में कंजम्प्शन के लिए भी जरूरी है और एक्सपोर्ट के लिए भी जरूरी है क्योंकि उससे हमें काफी पैसा मिलता है। इस चीज को अगर हमने नजरअंदाज कर दिया तो हमारे देश को नुकसान पहुंचेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि असम और दार्जिलिंग में ऐसी पोजिशन आ गई है कि वहां आज ज्यादा प्लांटेशन नहीं हो सकता है और हिमाचल ही ऐसा प्रदेश है जहां चाय के बागान जो हैं वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में लगाए जा सकते हैं और जो पहले से लगे हुए हैं उनकी तरक्की की जा सकती है और उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा अच्छी हालत में लाने की कोशिश की जा सकती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि टी बोर्ड को आप खास हिदायतें दें कि वह जो हिमाचल में चाय पैदा होती है उसके प्रोअर्ज को, स्माल प्लांटर्स को हर तरह से मदद पहुंचाने की कोशिश करें ताकि कांगड़ा और हिमाचल का चाय उद्योग तरक्की कर सके।

*SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through this Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1977, mainly two changes are sought. First, the Tea Board shall be empowered to employ employees drawing pay upto Rs. 1700 per month and secondly by amending Section 9 of the Act the appointment of Deputy Chairman has been provided for who will have certain powers in his hands to perform certain duties in his sphere. Through this amending Bill no specific powers are of course being given to the

Tea Board. But when we think of giving more powers to the Tea Board I feel very much disappointed. With the new Government coming to power I had expected that the Tea Act will be totally recast and new comprehensive bill will be brought forth before this House so that the corruption prevailing in the Tea Board should be effectively checked. We will have to consider to what extent the Tea Board has fulfilled its duties and responsibilities entrusted to it. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this amending Bill it has been clearly stated that "the Tea Board was set up under the Tea Act 1953 for the development and promotion of Tea industry under the control of the Union". That means that the Tea Board was primarily set up for the improvement and advancement of the work of the tea industry. But I am sorry to say that the Tea Board has sadly failed to fulfil these objectives. They have failed because although the Tea Board has been able to earn about Rs. 250 crores in foreign exchange but that is not enough. They have in fact caused much deterioration in the tea industry. They have taken it to the path of ruin. This organisation which was primarily formed to protect the tea industry, has not been able to protect it. The main function of the Tea Board today is to protect not the tea industry but those big business men who are associated with this industry. It is true that the foreign interests are gradually going away from the tea industry but unfortunately their place is being taken up by some unscrupulous class of Indian traders like the Goenkas, Singhanias, Nahatas and Bubnawalas who swallow up the tea industry. Their aim is not to make improvements in the Indian tea industry, not the tea gardens but towards the commercial side of tea trade. They aim to make the maximum profit within the shortest possible time and with the minimum of investment that is all. Sir, I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you towards the tea gardens of North Bengal and Assam where these unscrupulous and greedy traders are squeezing every drop of juice from these gardens. These multi-millionaire traders are leaving these tea gardens high and dry. And these corrupt practices are being carried out, under the very nose of the Tea Board. Here I will give an example. All these traders are not engaged in the tea trade alone. They have multifarious trading activities in many other field of business with headquarters at Calcutta. Now they are trying to shift the offices of many tea companies to Calcutta from Jalpaiguri, Assam, Siliguri etc. I will give an example : The Head Officers of Kalyani Tea Co. Ltd., Chamurchi Tea Co., Chuniajhora Tea Co., Jalpaiguri Tea Co., Jadavpur Tea Co., Bhutan Duars Tea Co., Great Gopalpur Tea Co. have all be shifted from Jalpaiguri to Calcutta. You may say that these matters do not come under

the purview of the Commerce Ministry but under the Companies Act, anybody can shift his office to any place he chooses. But that is not enough. I feel that it is necessary to see whether the tea industry tends to suffer by such selfish shifting of the Head Office. Mr. Chairman, Sir, only some time back attempt was made to shift the Head Office of Kamala Tea Estate from Jalpaiguri to Calcutta and those attempts are still going on. Sir, the other day Shri D.N. Bubna was appointed the Director of this "Kamala Tea Estate". I will quote from the notice issued by this tea estate in this connection.

"Shri Bubna should be paid reasonable remuneration by the Company for the work being done by him and they have accordingly decided subject to your approval and of the Central Government that Shri Bubna be appointed whole time Director of the Company for a period of five years with effect from 1-4-1977 and a letter of appointment dated 6th May, 1977 has been issued to him, accordingly."

What will be his remunerations? He will get a salary of Rs. 2500/- per month. In addition he will get bonus, gratuity of about Rs. 30,000, medical benefits, rent-free accommodation, free use of company's car with driver at the company's cost, air travel facilities for his whole family to anywhere in India and fees of two clubs. You know, Sir, the fees of top clubs runs into thousands ruppes per month. All these expenses are to be met by the "Kamala Tea Estate". What is the financial position of this tea estate? This estate has been given a loan of Rs. 41 lakhs on the recommendation of the Tea Board which they have not been able to repay and is neck-deep in debt. Efforts is now being made to such this company dry by appointing a managing director on the above terms and making it possible for him to make about Rs. 2 lakhs per year. The tea board has not been able to stop such malpractices. Hon. Minister, Sir, have you noticed that the tea board has opened branches in London, Brussels, Cairo, Kuwait, Sydney, New York etc. for the purpose of promoting sale of Indian tea. But what is actually being done there? They are nothing but dens of corruption. Sir, I know that you have little time to spare as no junior Ministers have yet been appointed and you have heavy responsibilities to shoulder but still I will request you to visit those offices personally and to find out on the spot what is taking place there on which you are spending lakhs of rupees. They have only turned into the play ground of Brook Bond and Lipton tea companies.

Sir, I will end by drawing your attention to one more thing and that is about tea research. Sir, a huge amount is being spent on tea research. I will not speak on what is happening in the Teklai research centre. A tea research centre is proposed to be opened in North Bengal and with that

[Shri Amar Roy Pradhan]

object a piece of land measuring 53.47 acres has been purchased in Karsiang at a fabulous cost of Rs. 2 lakhs and 63 thousands from the Springaide Tea Estate. The Local people know that this price is excessive. Where cost of land is about Rs. 1000/- per acre, there the land has been shown as purchased at the rate of Rs. 5000/- per acre i.e. a profit of Rs. 4000/- per acre has been pocketed by the authorities of the Tea Board and other sharing interests. This nest of corruption in the Tea Board has to be destroyed. If this is not done then through such minor amendments here and there not much improvement in tea industry can be expected.

I will therefore request that another comprehensive Bill may be brought forward very soon for reforming the Tea Board and effecting real improvement in production and marketing of tea. That will be really helpful in promoting the interests of the tea industry.

SHRI K. B. CHETTRI (Darjeeling) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to say that I do not agree with my hon. friend about the rate of Rs. 1,000 per acre of land at which, according to him, the Tea Board has purchased in Kurseong to set up a Research Centre there. I think, the rate was much higher than that. The hon. Member said that it was Rs. 1,000 per acre. It must be much more than that, and I think, the Board was justified in purchasing the land at the rate at which they have purchased.

Sir, Government have brought the amendments to the Tea Act, 1953, in a piecemeal manner. Even in the last Amendment Bill which was brought before this House, particularly with regard to taking over of management, many loopholes were left open for the benefit of the management and the big foreign concerns. There was practically nothing there to safeguard and implement the statutory obligations on the part of the management towards labour as per the Plantation Labour Act. The problem of retrenchment of labour is always there, and there is nothing in the Act to check and prevent retrenchment of labour; at the same time, there is also nothing in the Act with regard to uniformity of the wages of labour. The labourers of Cachar and Darjeeling are getting the lowest wages in the whole of the country. They do the same work; yet, they are getting the lowest wages. Darjeeling produces good quality of tea. To produce a good quality of tea, we have to work very hard. But unfortunately the excise duty imposed in that zone is very high. So, I would like to urge upon the

Government that rationalisation of excise duty should be considered at the earliest.

One peculiar thing about Darjeeling Tea is this: the sale of Darjeeling Tea is much more than the production of Darjeeling Tea ! Darjeeling Tea is good in quality and, therefore, the marketers are selling other inferior tea in the name of Darjeeling Tea. So I would request the Hon. Minister to look into the matter and think of some remedy.

Recently, the workers' daily wage has been raised by Rs. 2/- of which a worker will receive Re./- in the first year and Rs. 1/- in the second year. Sir, there has been a cent per cent rise in tea prices and it is a shame that a decision has been arrived at by the Government and the big houses to increase the wages only by Rs. 2/- in two years' time. I am strongly of the opinion that a tea-garden worker should get at least as much as an agricultural labourer gets under the Minimum Wages Act of the West Bengal Government. I am also strongly of the opinion that the Government should come forward with a more comprehensive Bill and nationalise the whole tea industry.

In the tea industry, many tea gardens are dying and must be taken over. Two gardens Peshok and Vahtakbar—were taken over by the Government but even after their taking over the management the problem of housing is still there and there are no medicines, no hospitals or anything of the sort. If it remains like that, it would be very difficult to take over more sick tea-gardens.

Now, coming to the Amendment Bill, while amending Section 9 of the Tea Act, 1953, Section 3 of the Act should also be amended. Section 3 of the Tea Act reads as follows:

"The Board shall consist of a Chairman and such number of other members not exceeding forty as the Central Government may think expedient, to be appointed by the Government by notification in the official Gazette, from among persons who are in its opinion capable of representing" etc. etc.

In my opinion, Section 3 should have been amended to read :

"The Board shall consist of a Chairman and Deputy Chairman and such member or other members" etc. etc.

My second point is that the Board should be given powers to appoint technical persons who draw high salaries.

My third point is that Section 50 of the principal Act should be amended. Sub-section (1) of Section 50 of the principal Act says:

"The Board may made by-laws consistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder, to provide for" etc. etc.

Rules 31(1), 36(2) and 36(3) deal with the power to incur expenditure. Here, Sir, I would like to suggest the insertion of a new Rule 36(4) whereby the Board should be given power to transfer funds up to a certain limit, say Rs. 50,000/- from one sanctioned Development Scheme to another when a particular scheme cannot be implemented or if something goes wrong during the process of implementation. This will not only enable the Board to avoid unnecessary wastage of money but also enable it to utilise the money for other good causes.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): Sir, this is a very small Bill which the Minister is moving, but I would like to take this opportunity to bring to his notice some of the important problems of the Tea Board and the tea industry. The principal Act was enacted and came into force in 1952. It was to provide for control of the Government of India of the tea industry and for that purpose to establish the Tea Board. The Board was meant to take care of the tea industry in our country, but I must say that the Board has not fulfilled the task which was bestowed on it.

17.00 hrs.

Many of the hon. Members have pointed out one of the very important problems, the problem of sick tea gardens. I do not know the mind of the hon. Commerce Minister, what he thinks about their future, as also of the foreign-owned tea estates. The foreign-owned tea gardens in our country continue to be one of the sources of corruption, as it was pointed out here; it provides them an opportunity for over-invoicing, under-invoicing etc. and they try to control the prices to the detriment of our interests. All these things are there.

If you take the tea industry, its role in our economy is very significant. It contributes nearly Rs. 500 crores and it employs two million workers. The cultivation is around 360,000 acres and the production is 500 million kilograms of tea. In this industry, according to an answer provided to a questionnaire by the Tea Board, nearly 175 tea gardens were considered sick. But it is a well known fact, how these gardens become sick. Shri George

Fernandes explained how the industries become sick. In the case of tea gardens also, the reasons are the same. The same story is the story of the sick tea gardens. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, what they propose to do about the sick tea gardens. I would like the Government to take over these sick gardens and also to nationalise the foreign-owned companies. I do not think, there is any other way by which you will be able to save this industry from the crisis.

Just now, one of the hon. Members was pleading for reduction of the excise duty imposed on tea. Well, in my opinion, the excise duty should be a little more. There was a time, when there was no export duty on tea and the exporters enjoyed a lot of profit. At least now, you have imposed a small export duty of Rs. 5.00. In my view, if you want to control the prices and provide our people with a little more tea, and tea with pleasure, then you should impose more excise duty so that the profit of the tea exporters might go down and the prices will come down in the internal market also.

Then I would say a few words about the tea plantation labourers. It can be said that it is a case of classical exploitation which is still going on in the tea plantations. I need not narrate the kind of wages they are receiving. Just now, I was looking into a report of 1975 from West Bengal and it says that the average earning of a worker is Rs. 3.85, less than 50% of the wage fixed under the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labourers. That is the wage we are giving to the workers in the tea gardens in West Bengal. In Kerala the condition might be a little better, but, not satisfactory. So, it should be the endeavour of the Tea Board to provide for a reasonable wage to the working classes who are working and producing tea and thereby contributing to the national exchequer.

There is a lot of provident fund arrears and the tea estate owners are masters of keeping provident fund arrears—I need not go into the statistics as the time is short—and the government should take firm measures against those who are defaulting in the provident fund.

Housing of tea garden workers—the condition is deplorable. I do not know whether the Minister has any opportunity in recent times to visit any tea gardens. If you go to Kerala or if you go to West Bengal or any part of the country where tea gardens are there, you can see that they are living in one of the worst imaginable conditions under which no human being can exist but they live there and work. The Tea Board should have taken it on themselves as a duty to see that something is done for the housing of the tea garden workers.

[Shri C.K. Chandrappan]

Now, the other question is about bonus and I hope the Minister will say something about it as to what will be his policy now with regard to bonus for tea garden workers.

Then, Sir, the foreign-owned companies were asked by the Reserve Bank of India to submit a report about the dilution of their equity share. If I understood correctly, according to press reports; upto March 31, hardly any foreign-owned tea gardens cared to reply to the Reserve Bank of India. If that is so, it is a very serious thing. According to FERA, it is mandatory on the foreign-owned companies in this country to dilute their equity capital to 74% and the foreign tea-garden owners and the sterling companies care two hoots for our FERA and they care nothing for the directives given by the Reserve Bank of India. I would like the Minister to say something about this.

In short, while concluding, I would like to say that the Tea Board, if it is to function properly and if it is to succeed in achieving the aims for which the Act has been brought into force, then, I think these proposals have to be taken into consideration and something positive will have to be done. I hope the Minister will respond positively. I conclude.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): The Bill relates to very minor changes. There is not much controversy. While extending our support to the Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the conditions in the Indian tea industry.

The tea industry in India, as you know, occupies an important place in the economic field of the country as a foreign exchange earner. Besides it is also a labour-intensive industry which provides employment to about a million workers.

Though this industry is a very important one and though it has been existing for a long time, the industry has not been developed and it had not been extended as much consideration and attention by the Ministry as it deserved. For the last three years the industry has been making very huge profits, but if you compare the condition of the tea workers, you will find that they are not getting a fair deal. Besides, if you compare the condition of the tea garden workers with that of the worker in other industries say the textile industry or even with the public sector industry, you will find that there is much difference as regards wages and other facilities also. Though there is the Plantation Act and according to that Act, certain facilities have to be provided to the workers, you will

find that it is honoured more in the breach than in its compliance.

As regards the housing facilities, I know many of the tea gardens in my own constituency and I was myself born and brought up in a tea estate. I have found that in certain tea estates the condition is worse than what it was 40 years back when I was born.

Though every worker should have proper housing facilities, but if you go and see, the workers are living in dilapidated houses.

Even adequate drinking water facilities have not been provided.

In a few gardens there is some medical facility. On the other hand, in most of the tea gardens, there is practically no medical facility.

As regards education facilities, the condition is very deplorable. The number of illiterate persons has been increasing as compared to the increase of literate persons in the neighbouring areas. I hope the Minister will give his attention to educate the labourers also.

In many of the estates, the owners are more concerned with their profits only. They give preference to quantity rather than to quality.

Many of the tea estates have become sick because of mismanagement. Certain estates are making profits while the others are losing. It is just because of mismanagement. I hope Government will take over the sick industries.

There is the tea research institute in my own Constituency. That is at Tuklai. It is not in the hands of the Government. It is managed privately. It should be taken over by the Government. There is discontentment among the junior scientists there. There is a lot of disparity in wages and other facilities between the top officials and the junior scientists. As a result of it the junior scientists do not get the incentive.

Bonus for the year 1974 was paid in 1975 @8.33%. Excess amount paid to the tune of 4.33% was deducted after that. In 1975 all the tea estates made huge profits but no bonus was paid. I hope the Minister will give due consideration. There has been great dis-satisfaction and discontentment among the workers who

have been demanding bonus @ 8.33% or Rs. 200 whichever is higher.

Excise duty is not uniform throughout the country. In certain zones it is 40 paise, in certain zones it is 60 paise, or Rs. 1.25 per kg. In my State of Assam it is Rs. 1.30 per kg. I do not understand why excise duty is different in different zones. It should be uniform throughout the country.

Government should take over marketing of tea. Though the tea gardens are in Assam, the Head Offices are in Calcutta and for which they are not in a position to look after the industry properly. I hope, Government will see that the Head Offices of Tea Board etc. are shifted immediately to Assam.

Tea auction markets are coming up at Gauhati and Siliguri. It should be encouraged. It should be seen that tea produced in that area should be sold there in that particular market by auction. Otherwise how can Gauhati and Siliguri compete with Calcutta auction market.

Assam Government has set up Tea Corporation. The labourers have also formed a Cooperative known as ATCAL. Both of them are running tea gardens. Whenever tea estate is offered for sale, the proprietors do not like to sell it either to the Corporation set up by the Assam Government or to ATCAL. They always prefer to sell it to the private parties. There might be some underhand business. It should be the policy that whenever a tea estate is offered for sale, it must be offered to the labour cooperatives or to the Tea Corporation. I hope that the hon. Minister will give due attention to the development of the Tea industry as well as for the welfare of the labourers.

SHRI, B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): Sir, I take this opportunity to participate in this discussion on the Tea (Amendment) Bill. This gives us an opportunity to go into the matter with regard to the wider aspects of the industry.

Sir, one of the main tasks of the Tea Board provided in the Tea Act is that of safeguarding the welfare of the workmen and improving the condition of the employees.

I am sure that the Minister being in charge of this industry will take all steps to see that the condition of the workmen is improved. What is the condition of the workmen? This is an industry which has come to us from the imperial days, from the days of the Britishers. At the time when the Britishers were ruling this country, tea planters enjoyed all protection. They were themselves rulers in their estates.

Nobody could interfere in their working. No Government, no Labour Department official, could have ever any right to go into their affairs! This was the position. The workers were not allowed to organise themselves. They were paid less than what is necessary for bare subsistence. This was the position then. It was only after Independence in 1947 that trade Unions began to be organised and we passed the necessary legislation concerning the plantation workers.

The tea industry is one of the biggest industries in this country. It earns foreign exchange in crores. It employs about 10 lakhs of labourers which means 30 to 40 lakhs of working population. It also provides indirect employment to traders, salesmen, etc. which means in all a total of about 60 lakhs of our population.

In spite of the excellent financial position of the industry, the planters keep the workers in sub-human conditions.

When we amend the Tea Act, necessary provision should be made for improving the condition of the workmen and safeguarding their welfare. So far, I am sorry to say, the Tea Board has completely failed in this respect.

Sir, the Act provides for a few seats for labour representatives in the Board. But the Board's scheme of welfare so far has been limited to offering a few scholarships to workers, children and some grants. That is all. However, the amount allotted for this purpose is nowhere near what is spent for the benefit of the plantation and of the planters. It is substantially very much below what is justifiable and for too inadequate.

The ILO has recently stated in a report that the plantation workers are the lowest paid workers in the whole world. And we should remember, compared to the position in Malaysia and Sri Lanka our plantation workers' wages are much too meagre. It can not be said that Government has shared any responsibility in the matter of improving the deplorable condition of workers. The entire responsibility for providing housing, medical aid, education, provision of drinking water, etc. for the workmen is being handed over to the planters. Thus, the workers are relegated to the position of second-class citizens. I have one concrete suggestion to make in this connection. Now there is a cess which is being collected from tea and it is used only for maintaining the Tea Board.

[SHRI B. K. NAIR]

Let the cess rate be increased so as to meet the increased responsibility of providing adequate amenities to the plantation workers. A welfare fund can be created on the lines of the Coalmines Welfare Fund. This will be a central fund. With a sufficiently higher rate of cess, you can raise crores of rupees which should be utilised also for the benefit of the workers who fall outside the Plantation Labour Act. This Act provides coverage to the Estates having only 25 acres and employing thirty workmen or more. There are ever so many estates—smaller tea estates—even below ten acres and five acres. These units are created by the planters through fragmentation. For example, an estate of 100 acres can be divided into ten units of 10 acres each, thus escaping the obligation under the Plantation Labour Act. Therefore, I say that a central fund should be created and the cess collected may be utilised so as to cover the estates not falling under this Act for the benefit of the welfare of the workmen.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, the Tea Act is mainly for the purpose of giving protection to the plantation industry as well as the workers working there.

The plantations are managed by small growers as well as big growers. I fully support the view expressed by my friend, Shri Bosu, that this Tea Act needs some change.

It is true that the Tea Board is always leaning towards the producers—big producers. This is one of the lacunae in the Tea Act. It is also true that the big plantations are controlled by the foreign owners. And hence some change is called for in this act. I hope the Minister will look into this aspect.

It is true that the Plantation Labour Act unfortunately is not being implemented properly in many States. If at all anything can be said, it can be said only about Kerala. The Plantation Labour Act provides for the medical facilities, schools etc. Nothing has been done at all. I do not know what the Labour Ministry is doing about it. I hope the Minister will see to it that the Plantation Labour Act is implemented satisfactorily. Take the case of Coir Board. They did something for workers. So much is talked about about the workers. I do not think the Tea Board Act has done much like the Coir Board so as to protect the interests of workers by way of amenities to the workers, wages, medical facilities etc. etc. I do not think the Tea Board has taken any interest with regard to that at all. I do not think that they have taken steps about which we can all be proud of.

Now coming to Kerala proper, I am afraid some of the Tea Estates are not doing the replantation at all. Without replantation there cannot be any change to the tea garden at all. Re-plantations is a must. You are giving grant and subsidy, of course. The estate owners take the money and they misuse that. They are not resorting to replantation of tea at all. This is one of the major reasons for the sickness. I hope the Minister will look into this aspect of the matter and find out in how many tea plantations, replantations have been done for the last so many years. I am not pleading for the nationalisation of tea industry. I believe that there is a need for Indianisation of tea estates. When anything is decided, the big owners try to escape. Where is some loophole in the Tea Industry Act in the implementation of it. Sir we earn foreign exchange from tea. We must enforce the replantation and make the Tea Estate healthy rather than to plead for nationalisation of the industry at the moment.

I now come to my last point, namely, auction of tea. Auction is done by foreign companies. I know of Messrs. J. Thompson & Co., a big monopolist foreign company controlling the tea market. This is a very serious matter. The Minister should look into this and do something about it. Coming to the tea house in London, I am sorry to make a remark about the poor performance of the tea house in London. You know, Sir, that Sri Lanka, our neighbouring country, can very easily defeat us in the tea market which is because of the poor performance of the Tea House in London. Last time, it was criticised. I hope, the Minister will look into the matter.

Lastly, Sir, I request for implementation of the Plantations Act including bonus. In my constituency there are many Plantations. Then, Sir, as regards the minimum wages for the plantation workers it varies from State to State. The hon'ble Minister must take these into consideration with these words I support the Bill.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Sir, inspite of the increase in cess given over a couple of years and being provided with funds the Tea Board has still not succeeded in promoting the cause of tea to the extent desired. The Tea Board—because of the presence of a large number of sterling companies—still retains the anglicised smell. The Tea Board happens to be last bastion indicating the history of British presence in this country. We hope that after the passage of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and the consequent India nisation of all sterling companies conditions should be created for the functioning of a truly National Tea Board.

I say this because the Tea Board even today has not promoted the cause of India. Generic promotion of tea helps only the tea industry of the world in general. To say drink tea is not the same thing as to say drink Indian tea.

Under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act the foreign companies are required to sell 24 per cent of their shares to Indians. The hon'ble Minister knows very well that the Assam Tea Corporation as well as the Assam Tea Employees Cooperative Ltd. are both interested in the purchase of these shares as well as in the purchase of individual tea gardens. They are required to negotiate in London with these foreign companies whose local agents in India are already in possession of the management of these companies. I hope the Central Government will not remain neutral in this situation and just say that it is a matter between the parties. We do not want economic assistance from the Central Government. This Corporation and Assam Tea Co. Ltd. have not enough funds but certainly the Central Government can direct the Department of Economic Affairs as well as the Ministry of Commerce to help the public sector and the workers' organisation to get precedence over the local agents and the private companies in the matter of purchase of foreign shares.

Sir, I will take only one minute more. All the tea companies in Assam are registered outside Assam. This has got all its ramifications and the State of Assam loses revenue and other facilities. Government should not stand neutral but see that their registered offices as well as the head offices of these companies are located or shifted to Assam.

Lastly, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has imposed an export duty on tea to discourage exports. This is not fair to the tea industry and the workers of tea industry in Assam. In other industries export incentives are given to encourage exports. We may not be given export incentives but not export duty should be imposed. Whatever money could be saved by a company from exports should rightly go to the workers who are one of the lowest paid amongst the working class of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Sir, several vital issues have been raised by the hon'ble Members during the debate. Several misapprehensions have also been expressed. I would like to take the House into confidence about the state of affairs. For this purpose, naturally I required some time. There are hardly five minutes left before the House takes up Half-an-Hour discussion. It will not be possible for me to do justice in five minutes.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA (Bhaw Nagar) : Sir, some Members on this side should also be given chance to speak. The hon. Minister can reply tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The discussion will continue tomorrow.

17:30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

FERTILIZER FACTORY PROPOSED TO BE SET UP IN KORBA

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up half-an-hour discussion regarding fertilizer factory proposed to be set up in Korba.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर): सभापति महोदय, कोरबा में रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखाना जिसका प्रारम्भिक काफी कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका था उसके बारे में फिर से विचार करते हुए इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करना कि इस कारखाने का काम शिथिल कर दिया जाये और रामगुंडम के कारखाने को प्राथमिकता दी जाये तथा जिस आधार पर निर्णय लिया गया वह वास्तव में मध्य प्रदेश जैसे प्रदेश के साथ अन्याय है जिस की एक तिहाई जनसंख्या आदिवासियों और पिछड़े जातियों की है तथा पिछड़े इलाके में ही जिस कारखाने का निर्माण चल रहा हो। कार्य बन्द हो जाये यह कभी भी न्यायपूर्ण नहीं कहा जा सकता है क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश के औद्योगिक पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर तथा, इस आधार को मान कर भी कि इससे पिछड़े इलाके की उन्नति होगी, राज्य का औद्योगिक पिछड़ापन भी दूर होगा इस कारखाने को प्रारम्भ करने के दो, दो तीन तीन बार विचार करने के बाद, अर्थात् 1963 और 1965 में और 1969 में फिर तीसरी बार विचार हुआ और योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति के बाद इस कारखाने का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे]

किया गया। किन्तु इस कारखाने का काम प्रायः बन्द कर देना यह हम सब के लिये अत्यन्त दुख की बात है और चिन्ता का विषय भी है। केवल यह प्रदेश का विषय नहीं है, आज देश भर में रासायनिक उर्वरकों की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है और उसके आधार पर उत्पादन नहीं हो पा रहा है। सिंदरी का कारखाना बिगड़ा हुआ है, उसका उत्पादन दिन प्रति दिन घट रहा है, बुड़ा हो गया है। इसी प्रकार से मोरखपुर कारखाने के बारे में भी है, लगातार बिजली की शिकायतों के कारण या बिजली समय पर न मिलने के कारण उसका उत्पादन भी काफी घटा है। ऐसी ही स्थिति अन्य कुछ कारखानों की है और यदि फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के लाभ के आंकड़े उठाकर के देख जायें तो वह हानि के आंकड़ों में परिवर्तित हो गए हैं। एफ० सी० आई० लगातार घाटे में चल रहा है और घाटे की राशि 15 करोड़ में बढ़ कर 30 करोड़ तक पहुँच गई है। ऐसी दशा में हमारे जो पिछले कारखाने हैं उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता गिरी है और ठीक से उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है, मया कारखाना मामले आगे इस दृष्टि से भी इस कारखाने की स्थिति बहुत अच्छी है। और चूँकि इस कारखाने के लिये भूमि ली जा चुकी थी, रेलवे साइडिंग भी वहाँ पर तैयार की जा चुकी थी, उसका कंस्ट्रक्शन प्रायः पूरा हो गया था, बिजली का 100 मेगावाट का एक फेज पूरा हो गया था और दूसरे फेज का कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया था, पानी काफी है, कोयला भी काफी है, शायद रामगुंडम और तालचर में उतनी मात्रा में और उस क्वालिटी का कोयला उपलब्ध नहीं होगा। लेकिन केवल राजनीतिक आधार पर, राजनीतिक दुर्भावबश केवल मध्य प्रदेश की उपेक्षा करने की दृष्टि से इस प्रकार का निर्णय

पिछली सरकार ने लिया है इस का मुझे दुख है। क्योंकि एक प्रकार से प्रदेश के साथ इस प्रकार का निर्णय कर के इस स्थिति को पहुँचाया गया है। यदि एक नये कारखाने का निर्माण पूरा होता तो देश की रासायनिक खाद की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति होती?

जैसा मैंने कहा इस कारखाने के ऊपर लगभग 24 करोड़ रु० खर्च हो चुका है। रामगुंडम तालचर या हल्दिया जैसे कारखाने देश के अन्य भाग में खुले मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है क्योंकि उससे देश की सम्पत्ति की वृद्धि हो होती है और हमारी कृषि उत्पादन भी बढ़ता है। सरकार इस दिशा में काम करें।

मैं कुछ अंश इंडियन फर्टिलाइजर स्टेटिक्स वर्ष 1975-76 से उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"During the year 1971 five contracts with various foreign contractors for the supply of equipment, know-how, design and spares, etc. were entered... 1975 in April construction of township quarters was started. In May civil works for NPK Prilling Tower and Phosphoric Acid Plant and prilling work in Urea plant completed. In June civil works of Urea prilling tower and Ammonia plant was started. In November Civil work of selos was started and pilling work in soda ash and bagging plant was completed."

यह सारे का सारा काम अगस्त में जाकर पूरा हुआ। वह जो सन् 1970 में काम प्रारम्भ हुआ वह 1975 में आकर पूरा हुआ।

लेकिन कोरबा के बारे में क्या हुआ? इसका कार्य पूरी तैयारी से प्रारम्भ हुआ था तथा विचार विमर्श के बाद हुआ था। मेरे पास जो फर्टिलाइजर स्टेटिक्स रिपोर्ट वर्ष 1975-76 की है। उसके कुछ अंश उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"In September the feasibility report was received..... On 14th June, 1975,

project office shifted to Korba from Bilaspur. On 3rd September, the first major indigenous consignment consisting of one electric motors from M/s MGEF Calcutta was received. On 19th December, the first consignment from M/s. Techno Expert of Czechoslovakia for ASU and LNW plants was received."

बाहर के विदेशों से हमने जो सौदा किया, कंटेनर किया, उसके हिसाब से जो मशीनरी आई, उसकी सुरक्षा का साधन भी नहीं है। वह मशीनरी खराब हो रही है। कुछ मशीनों की 5 की या 7 बरस की गारन्टी होती है, लेकिन वह गारन्टी पीरियड भी अब समाप्त हो रहा है। या हो जायेगा। ऐसी आशा में इस कारखाने के काम को शिथिल करना या उसको ढोला करना भी ठीक नहीं कहा जा सकता।

मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री से आज की इस चर्चा के द्वारा निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस कारखाने के बारे में फिर से विचार करते हुए जो इसका काम धीमा हो गया है, उसको जल्दी-से-जल्दी तेज गति से पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करें। जिससे कि यह कारखाना अपना उत्पादन शीघ्र प्रारम्भ कर सके।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जिस दिन यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था, माननीय मंत्री उस दिन यहां नहीं थे, उस दिन ला मिनिस्टर ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया था उन्होंने उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाने तीनों तीन अलग-अलग राज्यों के थे। उन्होंने जो उत्तर दिया था वह मैं पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ—

"ऐसी कोई वजह नहीं थी कि मध्यप्रदेश से कोई शिकायत थी, इसलिए मध्यप्रदेश वाला बन्द कर दिया गया और आंध्र प्रदेश व उड़ीसा वाले चलाये गए। यह फैसला लेना था, इसलिये लिया गया।"

मेरा विश्वास है कि माननीय सभापति महोदय न्याय करेंगे कि जब कोई फैसला लेना था तो कोरबा के बारे में क्यों नहीं

लिया गया ? केवल रामगुंडम के बारे में फैसला क्यों लिया गया ? यह फैसला कोरबा के लिये भी लिया जा सकता था। अथवा मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि फैसला लेने से पहले किन-किन तथ्यों की सामने रखा गया या उसका आधार क्या था ?

उनका दूसरा यह विचार था कि कोल-बेस्ड टेक्नोलॉजी ठीक नहीं है, इसको डाइवर्ट कर के नेफ्था वेस पर लाना चाहते हैं या और कोई दूसरी विधि अपनाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आज कोल-वेस्ड कारखाने जर्मनी या दूसरे कई देशों में बड़ी सफलता से चल रहे हैं। उनके बारे में कोई किसी प्रकार की शिकायत नहीं है। अगर यह मान भी लिया जावे कि कोल बेस्ड कारखाने ठीक नहीं थे तो जब इन तीन कारखानों के निर्माण का प्रश्न पैदा हुआ, उस समय क्यों नहीं विचार किया गया ? इस टेक्नोलॉजी को उस समय क्यों ठीक माना गया ? करोड़ों रुपये व्यय करने के बाद में फिर से रिव्यू कर के जो विचार किया गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके पीछे किन्हीं अधिकारियों और उस समय की सरकार में बैठे हुए मंत्रियों द्वारा जानबूझकर इस बारे में उपेक्षापूर्ण व्यवहार करने का फैसला लिया गया जिसका उस समय की मध्य प्रदेश की कांग्रेस सरकार ने भी पूरी तरह विरोध नहीं किया।

आगे मैंने कहा कि माननीय मंत्री उस दिन थे नहीं, विधि मंत्री ने उस समय उत्तर दिया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद उनको पूरी जानकारी न रही हो, लेकिन स्वयं उन्होंने कहा कि यह देखने के बाद कि कोल बेस्ड प्लांट कहां तक सक्सेसफुल होगा, उसके बाद तय किया जायेगा कि दूसरे कारखानों को बनाया जायेगा या नहीं ? किंतु ऐसा देखने या फिर से कोई विचार करने का कोई कारण नहीं था क्योंकि पूरी जानकारी के बाद ही फैसला किया गया था।

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जहां तक हमारे खाद के निर्माण का प्रश्न है, इस समय देश में जहां अन्यान्य रासायनिक खादों की आवश्यकता है, वहां यूरिया का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। इसी को लक्ष्य में रखकर कोरबा में भी रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखाने का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया गया था क्योंकि 4.95 लाख टन वार्षिक क्षमता इस कारखाने की निश्चित की गई थी और इस प्रकार यूरिया की कमी जो आज बनी हुई है वह पूरी होती क्योंकि आवश्यकतानुसार यूरिया का उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है।

जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा कि पानी, बिजली, सड़क, जमीन इतना ही नहीं ट्रेनीज तैयार हो चुके थे और शिल्प का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये प्रशिक्षक तैयार हो गये थे। कुछ दिन तक प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति ऐसे ही बैठे रहे कि आगे काम होगा लेकिन जब काम स्लोडाउन किया गया तो उन प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को या प्रशिक्षितों को बहर भेज दिया गया और उस प्रशिक्षण केंद्र को जुलाई, 1975 में बन्द कर दिया गया और कहा गया कि भारत सरकार की ओर से धनराशि प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है।

जब योजना आयोग ने इस कारखाने की स्थापना को अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी थी, जब मध्य प्रदेश के विकास के लिए इस की बहुत आवश्यकता है और जब दूसरे देशों के एक्सपर्ट्स की राय और नो-हाउ ले कर इस कारखाने का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया गया, तब बीच में ही इस काम को बन्द कर दिया गया जिससे खाद के उत्पादन और कृषि की उन्नति पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है और आगे भी पड़ेगा। साथ ही यह मध्य प्रदेश की घोर उपेक्षा का स्पष्ट प्रमाण है।

जब भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, ने इस कारखाने की आधारशिला रखी, तो मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को ऐसा लगा था कि अब यह कारखाना बहुत जल्दी बनने वाला है, और इस से हमारे पूरे प्रदेश तथा विशेषकर प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ और महाकौशल जैसे पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का विकास होगा। पिछली सरकार ने शायद इस कारखाने के काम को किसी राजनैतिक कारण से रोक दिया। मैं उस के बारे में कुछ अधिक नहीं कह सकता हूं। किन्तु ऐसा हुआ अवश्य है। अतः मेरा निवेदन है कि जब इस कारखाने का काम प्रारम्भ हो चुका है, सभी कुछ वहां मौजूद है, तो इस बारे में पुनर्विचार कर के इसके काम की तेज गति से चलाया जाये, इसे जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाये, ताकि यह कारखाना उर्वरक का उत्पादन कर के मध्य प्रदेश तथा देश की उन्नति में भागीदार बने।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): Sir, my friend Dr. Pandeya has ably presented the case of Korba and that it should be in Madhya Pradesh and that the construction work should be started.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister one important matter. Yesterday while replying to the debate on Oil and Natural Gas (Amendment) Bill, the Minister rightly had pointed out that it is not wise for our country to exhaust the oil resources that we have. The plant at Korba is a coal-based plant.

In our country, the technology which we are intending to use is oil based technology, and if we continue with that, it will naturally exhaust our oil resources, the much-needed oil resources, the scarce oil resources. If we import oil, that will make our nation indebted so much. India is one of the countries having enormous coal resources. We can even export. So, considering this aspect of the matter, I think the Government can consider rather positively in taking a decision in regard to coal-based technology fertiliser plants.

I would urge upon the Minister to reconsider the decision not only from the point of view that Madhya Pradesh is backward and that we have already spent Rs. 20 crores and the former Prime Minister has laid the foundation but considering the future interest of the

country. I hope that the Minister will assure the House that he will go in for coal-based technology in fertiliser production and that a decision on Korba will be taken very soon so that the coal-based production there in that fertiliser plant will help our nation. This is my submission.

श्री हुसम चन्द कश्यप (उज्जैन) : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोरबा का जो कारखाना लगने वाला था यह कारखाना लगाने के लिए सर्वे कब हुआ था और इसको अनुमति कब मिली? क्या यह बात सही है कि इसकी अनुमति मिलने के बाद और सब प्रकार का सर्वे होने के बाद यहाँ 24 करोड़ रुपया खर्चा हो चुका? क्या सरकार इस उद्योग को और जगह ले जा कर 24 करोड़ रुपया बर्बाद करना चाहती है? यदि नहीं तो इसे पूरा लगाने तक कितना खर्चा करने का विचार रखती है और कब तक पुनः इसको चालू कर दिया जायेगा?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Dr. Pandeya has very ably presented the case of Korba and we all support his stand. Madhya Pradesh deserves a coal-based fertilizer factory. It is a backward State and there are lot of coal reserves there. But it is indeed unfortunate that so far no positive step has been taken in that direction. I am reminded of 1974 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited Orissa for election propaganda, she inaugurated another fertiliser plant at Paradip. The minister may enlighten us as to what action has been taken about that...

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : What is the connection between the two?

SHRI S. KUNDU : They are interconnected.....

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : The same person laid the foundation stones of both !

SHRI S. KUNDU : Foundation stones were laid for many other fertiliser plants also. It was all meant to throw dust in the eyes of the people. It was a political gimmick to fool the innocent and poor people. If the minister is not interested in doing something quickly, at least in an organised manner, he should try to uproot

the foundation stones wherever they have been laid with political consideration by Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

This is very much linked with Paradip fertilizer factory based on coal. When we are thinking of export of coal in large quantities and about using coal and naphtha to make fertilizer, there cannot be a better location than Paradip. Technical studies and feasibility reports show that Paradip is a very suitable place. Therefore, Madam Gandhi was prompted to lay the foundation stone but with any sincere desire to actually work it. Mr. Bahuguna is a dynamic minister and I hope he will see that the injustice done to Orissa will be undone.

Another question connected with this is the production of oil from coal. We have a huge reserve 2000 million tonnes of coal. I do not know what has happened to the Chakravarti Committee report on this subject. Now the policy of the government is to switch over from oil to coal. For some time the government was swayed by certain misgivings that production of oil from coal would not be profitable. But I am told that in South Africa such a factory exists since 1955 and is also running profitably. Since we have such a large reserve of coal and since there is acute shortage of oil, will the minister kindly enlighten us to what he is going to do about this matter of producing oil from coal?

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I am beholden to Dr Pandeya who has raised this question. I want to point out certain things.

Firstly, Korba was conceived, not in 1968 but in 1960. There are other also who have spoken; and I don't want to speak in a language which people will not understand. Repetition is a dangerous thing. I want to be correct and precise in this, so that I do not go wrong. It is actually true that it was in 1960 that this particular project was conceived for the first time. It is also true that the project was cleared, after many vicissitudes, in the year 1972; and formal Cabinet sanction for the total project was accorded. It is also true that the foundation-stone was laid by the outgoing Prime Minister. It is also true that a large amount of money has been invested; and all arrangements have been made: e.g. process know-how from Germany, some other type of know-how from Italy etc. All have been entered into and the agreements are there. It is also true that Korba has a very rich deposits of coal and is ideally suited for a coal-based plants. But unfortunately and unluckily for Korba,

[Shri H.N. Babuguna]

1968 appeared to be a bad year. In 1968 suddenly it was suggested that naphtha should replace the feed-stock; and under the new philosophy, poor Korba started getting left aside; but ultimately in 1972 it came again on rails. What happened is that all types of reasons were advanced in the Ministry that Ramagundam will be a better place, because it was the centre of consumption, that there was better consumption in Andhra than in Madhya Pradesh because poor Madhya Pradesh did not have irrigation facilities, and so it is not the consuming centre; and as such we should first go to the consuming centre. Distortions started on this argument. I am not opposed to Ramagundam. To me, Ramagundam is as dear as Talcher or Paradip or any other place. Ultimately, the result was that Ramagundam and Talcher were selected.

Initially it was naphtha that diverted us to coal: later when naphtha became very costly in 1973 and oil crisis was there and prices went up, we came back to coal. When we came back to coal, it was thought that we should go back to the consuming centre, so that there is a marketing possibility. That left Korba again high and dry. Since then Korba was commonly accepted and government orders were issued. It was way back in 1972 that all these things were done. I have not computed in terms of money; but I can say that the commitment made about Korba was rather large. If I may say so, the physical progress made is on these lines: *Total construction*—water supply has been done; boundary wall has been made; land has been acquired; factory area has been done; factory roads to the extent of the initial requirement has been completed; buildings have come; railway siding has come. This siding will now be used for bringing in heavy consignments of things from the Vizag port. *Kutcha* drain has been made; and items like fire extinguisher, silica jar and wood preservatives have been completed. Equipments for ACW and NLW plants have started arriving. Total equipment received upto December 1976 comes to 3940 tonnes; and about 910.5 tonnes of equipment are in transit. *Contracts entered into*: Licences of know-how for grassification with Germany—Rs. 67 lakhs—already entered into. Know-how for ammonia synthesis with Technimont of Italy Rs. 43 lakhs; design know-how with Messrs. Techno Exports, Czechoslovakia—Rs. 752 lakhs; raw material with STC and Sukarp Rs. 165 lakhs; and total foreign currency committed—Rs. 1097 lakhs. Equipments ordered from Technoexport, Czechoslovakia, and other business concerns account for about Rs. 10 crores. All this is true. But, unfortunately, what happens was, in between there was shortage of money.

Now where the axe falls? The axe was made to fall in 1975 on Korba. It was said that Korba must be slowed down. In the motion pictures you see slow motion. The whole thing is running very fast but you are shown it in slow motion. A foot ball match, though it is going on very very quick, is shown in slow motion. In the same way, Korba became so slow. Korba has not been dealt with correctly. But this distortion is not within my hands to make it return back to normal to its correct place at once by removing the distortion, so far as Korba is concerned. All I can assure the House is that it will be our endeavour to see how far and to what extent we can put Korba back on the rails.

My hon. friend has raised some other question. Since it was not connected with this, I do not have that information except.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : अबधि निर्धारित कर दीजिये ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : इस में मेरी कठिनाई है—यह सन् 1960 से लेकर अब तक 17 वर्ष का बीमार है । 17 वर्ष के बीमार की नाड़ी, नब्ब देख रहा हूं, कोई रास्ता जीवित करने का निकल आये—ऐसा सोच रहा हूं ।

All I can assure the House is that Korba will come on steam soon. We will see that it comes on steam soon. But the point is only when and how soon it will start. Now we are told that by the middle of 1979 it would be in steam.

श्री मदन लाल शुक्ल (जंजगीर) : मैं स्वयं आठ रोज पहले वहां देख कर आया हूं, सब मशीनें खराब हो जायेंगी, पानी में पड़ी हुई है ।

श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा : आप जो कह रहे हैं, मैंने उस को मना नहीं किया है, ऐसा हो रहा होगा । वहां जो सड़क बनी थी, वह खराब हो रही होगी, इमारत भी खराब हो रही होगी । मकान बना दिया जाय और कोई उसमें रहे नहीं, तो वह भी खराब हो जाता है ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा):
आप ने कहा है कि 1979 के मध्य तक
हो जायगा।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : इस की
सलाह मुझे सब तरफ से मिली है। मैं
अपनी तरफ से सिर्फ इतना ही आश्वासन
देना चाहता हूँ—जितना दर्द, जितनी
पीड़ा आप को है, उस पीड़ा को अपने साथ
हमेशा रख कर इस प्रश्न को सहानुभूति-
पूर्वक देखूंगा और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा,
इस को कराने की कोशिश करूंगा। कठिनाई
जरूर है, पैस की भी कठिनाई है। यह
भी सोचा गया था कि कुछ इस की टैकनालाजी
को बदल दिया जाय, लेकिन वह भी अब
सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि जो इक्विपमेण्ट
और प्लांट लिया गया है, उस के आधार पर
ही कोल गैस बनाना है और फिर उस से
फर्टिलाइजर बनाना है। इसलिए इस
काम में थोड़ा सब्र करना ही पड़ेगा।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : नेपथा
दिन-प्रति-दिन महंगा हो रहा है और फिर से
यह विचार चल पड़ा है कि कोल बेस्ड उर्वरक
कारखाना ही लगाया जाना लाभ प्रद होगा।
अतः आप कोरबा के कारखाने का काम
शीघ्र प्रारम्भ करें।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : नेपथा
तो सम्भव नहीं है। कोयले के आधार पर
ही सब काम हुआ है। पांच मुल्कों में
इस की शुरुआत हुई थी। कोरबा पहले
शुरू हुआ, लेकिन रामगुण्डम और तालचेर
ने लूट लिया, अब यह किस्मत की बात
है.....

श्री हुसम खन्दा कछवाय : आप लुट
गये।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : कभी-
कभी ऐसा होता है, कछवाय जी जानते हैं—
आप गणपूर्ति करते रहे, मिनिस्टर हम लोग
हो गये।

तो, मान्यवर, मैं सिर्फ इतना ही निवेदन
करना चाहता हूँ कि—डा० पाण्डे जानते
हैं, उन का मेरे साथ पहले भी सम्पर्क हो
चुका है, जब मैं संचार मंत्री था और
आज तो वे मेरे बहुत ही करीब है—मेरे
दिल में, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, पिछड़े इलाकों के
सम्बन्ध में जरूर ध्यान रहता है। मैं
इस समय इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि इस
को पूरे तौर से करूंगा।

I may assure my hon. friend, Shri
Chandrapan, also that it is our keen
desire to see that this inconvenient epi-
sode, which started somewhere in 1960
and remained off rails till 1977, is some-
thing which is, of course, a very unfor-
tunate, if not disgraceful situation in
which we are, and we will try to get out
of it soon. It is my endeavour to do it.

So far as the protection of plant and
machinery is concerned, I can tell you that
I have put the FCI on the alert on it to
see that the plant, machinery and other
things are not left open to the vagaries of
the weather.

In any case, this is the difficulty, this
is the position, which is hardly reasonable,
but I have inherited many things which
are not reasonable and this is one of the
unreasonable things which we have in-
herited. You have to bear with us for a
while and see how we can rescue this out
of disaster.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of
the Clock on Wednesday, July 27, 1977/
Savana 5, 1899 (Saka).